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WASHINGTON.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

THE FIRST DAY'S LEGISLATIVE WORK IN THE SENATE IN TWO MONTHS—TWO APPROPRIATION BILLS PASSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Senator Morton is confined to his room by a severe cold. The financial discussion in the Senate was, therefore, without opposition, postponed until Tuesday next, on motion of Mr. Sherman, and the Senate, for almost the first time in two months, got to real legislative work, with very satisfactory results. The naval appropriation was passed without discussion in about half an hour, all the amendments of the committee having been agreed to by the Senate. Only one amendment was made in addition to these. The Appropriation Committee having reported an amendment abolishing the rank of Brigadier General conferred upon the commandant of the Marine Corps as soon as a vacancy shall occur therein, Mr. Cragin moved a further amendment, providing that, thereafter, the commandant of the corps should have the rank and pay of a Colonel, and be selected by the President from the officers of the corps. This amendment was unanimously agreed to. The total amount of money appropriated by the bill is something over $17,000,000. The Senate amendments increase the amount of the bill by nearly $600,000 over the appropriations by the House. The Senate committee increased from $10,000 to $15,000 the appropriation for the publication of the *Nautical Almanac*. It allowed $1,865,000 for boilers, machinery, &c., instead of $1,500,000 allowed by the House, and $1,250,000 for equipping vessels, instead of $1,100,000.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

After the Senate had passed the Navy Appropriation bill, Mr. West reported the Army bill, with amendments, which reduce the gross amount of the House bill about $568,000. The principal items of reduction are $250,000 for supplies of the Quartermaster's Department, $100,000 for hire of quarters for officers and troops, and $20,000 for preservation of clothing from moths. The last section of the bill, as it passed the House, provided that all claims for stores or supplies taken during the rebellion from persons who remained loyal, for the use of the army, including such claims now pending before Congress, shall be presented to the Southern Claims Commission before the 1st of November, 1875, which commission shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine the same; and further provided for the appointment of two additional members of that commission. The Senate committee has stricken out the whole of that section.

THE CENTENNIAL BILL.

Senator Cameron, who is indefatigable in his efforts to secure the consideration of the interests of the Centennial Exhibition, made another attempt to-day to have the subject considered, but was met by decided opposition on both sides of the chamber. The supporters of the Centennial bill resent the insinuations that it is an appropriation bill, but the opponents think that it will be used as an entering wedge to secure extensive appropriations to carry on the exhibition. As the bill now stands, it merely requests the President to invite foreign nations to participate in the exhibition, but the opponents of any appropriation for this purpose say that if the country goes thus far it must take upon itself the responsibility for the success of the exhibition, no matter what amount of money may be required. It is understood by Senators that the bill shall, however, receive early attention.

THE ALCOHOL QUESTION.

The friends of the bill to provide for the appointment of a Commissioner in regard to the alcoholic liquor traffic tried again to-day to get a vote, but failed, as several Senators express a desire to speak on the subject.

MR. LOGAN PREPARING A SPEECH ON FINANCE.

Senator Logan is preparing himself for another speech on the financial question, which he will deliver next week.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Contrary to the expectation of a large majority of the House, the bill providing for the free distribution of public documents and seeds, and for the free circulation of newspapers within the counties where published, was to-day defeated by a vote of 129 yeas to 131 nays. This morning it was confidently predicted by the Representatives who had closely watched the debate that the bill without substantial amendment would pass by a majority of twenty. This belief was held on both sides of the House. Had a vote been called upon the bill shortly after it was brought before the House there is no doubt that it would have passed, but there has been so much delay that Representatives discovered from private letters and the press that there was danger that in many localities the passage of the bill would create as much dissatisfaction as an absolute restoration of the franking privilege. Representatives have, consequently, been deterred, for political reasons, from voting according to their personal desires or convictions. Another cause operated to defeat the bill. There were many who desired to vote for the section providing for the free circulation of newspapers within the counties of their publication who would not vote for the sections providing for the free distribution of public documents; but as the committee would not permit any division of the vote, these members preferred that the bill should be defeated, hoping, perhaps, hereafter to be able to legislate in favor of their country newspapers. The debate to-day was entirely in favor of the passage of the bill. The grangers were not forgotten. The party lines were not in any sense drawn in connection with this debate. The per centage of Democratic Representatives, however, who have spoken in favor of the bill is greater than that of the Republican speakers. Notwithstanding the fact that the Postmaster General has not been able to make any definite calculation of the changes of expenses incident to the abolition of the franking privilege, the statement was made that the expenditures have been increased millions on that account. Ellis H. Roberts, of New-York, at the first opportunity, moved that the whole subject lie upon the table. This motion was defeated by a vote of 118 yeas to 140 nays. The amendment accepted by the committee which proposed to give the Postmaster General discretion at any time to delay for thirty days the transmission of free public documents, as the necessities of the service might require, was defeated by an overwhelming majority, it being the general conviction that such discretion might be used for political purposes by any Administration of the Government at times when party excitement runs high. For the amendment of Mr. R. S. Hale, of New-York, which was in the nature of a substitute for the bill, and which proposed an absolute restoration of the franking privilege, there were only forty-nine votes given. These forty-nine votes were about equally distributed between Republicans and Democrats, the majority of the Republicans being from the West and South. The defeat of the bill is, without doubt, due to Gen. Butler, who thought that if it were defeated a demand would be made for the passage of a bill for the complete restoration of the privileges of the frank, for which he has a new bill drawn. He passed around among the forty-nine who voted for Mr. Hale's amendment, and impressed some of them with his view on the results of the defeat of the pending bill, and without doubt changed votes enough which would have been given for the bill to secure its defeat. There is still a chance for reconsideration, which will probably not succeed.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

The Committee on the Judiciary are awaiting the recovery of Lyman Tremain before taking the final vote upon the Civil Rights bill, it being the desire of Gen. Butler that the vote of the committee upon the bill in its final form shall be unanimous. Mr. Tremain, however, has been long confined by severe illness, and it is feared that he may not again take his seat this session.

THE ARKANSAS JUDICIAL FRAUDS.

The House has authorized the new Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice to send for persons and papers in the matter of the alleged Arkansas frauds. It seems inevitable that this will result in a very protracted and expensive investigation, as the witnesses, if they can be found at all, must necessarily be brought from remote parts of Arkansas and the Indian Territory.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH BILL.

The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to-day made further progress with the Postal Telegraph bill, and agreed to amend it in various minor particulars suggested by the arguments of Messrs. Orton and Hubbard. Final action on the bill has not yet been taken.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $2,454,599; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $50,560,000; coin, $88,746,643; including coin certificates, $43,816,600; outstanding legal tenders, $381,330,327.

THE CLIMATE OF THE ISLAND OF ST. THOMAS.

By a mortality report of the year 1873, for the island of St. Thomas, it appears that there were 571 deaths in a population of about 14,000. The report exhibits the fact that the largest number of deaths among resident adults was from consumption—a disease for which the climate is popularly supposed to afford a remedy. During the whole year there was not a single case of yellow fever.

THE NEW TEN-CENT NOTES.

The new ten-cent fractional currency, series of 1874, is a trifle larger than that of the last series, the size being three and a quarter inches in length and two inches in width, and instead of the larger red seal across its face, it has the small seal of the Treasury Department encircled with lathe-work in green on the lower portion of the note. The portrait, engraved in vignette form, of Wm. M. Meredith, Secretary of the Treasury during the administration of President Taylor, appears on the left end of the note. At the left of the portrait, inclosed in a panel, is the white face Roman capital lettering, "fractional currency." At the lower and upper ends of this panel is the monogram "U. S.," and in the corners forming the borders of the note are the figures "10," "X," ten, elaborately ornamented with scrolls. On the right of the portrait is a large counter of geometrical lathe-work, on the face of which is the figure "X," with the word "cents" engraved in a black letter across its face. Over the counter is the title "United States," ruled face, curved. The note also contains the signatures of the Treasurer of the United States and the Register of the Treasury, which are at the bottom, nearer to the right side. The reverse of this note has the usual legend engraved upon it, and is printed in green, the localized or bluish fibre appearing on the left end of the back, instead of the face as heretofore. The engraving of this fifth serial note, or series of 1874, as a specimen of artistic skill, is far superior to any ten-cent fractional-currency note heretofore issued.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

Gov. Shepherd notified the committee to investigate the affairs of the District to-day that he would send in his answer to the interrogations propounded on Monday next. The Governor has been present at the office of the Board of Public Works a portion of to-day, giving personal assistance in the preparation of the papers. The answer and accompanying papers will comprise enough matter to make several large volumes of foolscap. The original contracts and vouchers will also be sent to the committee, making about 15,000 more pages of manuscript.

LIGHT-HOUSE CHANGES.

The Light-house Board gives notice of the construction of day marks at Conover and Chapel Hill Light Stations, which mark the main channel range from South-west Spit buoy to the Narrows, New-York Bay, for the purpose of distinguishing these beacons more easily during the day, at times when the ground is covered with snow; also, that on and after the opening of navigation in the Spring of 1874, the pier-head light at Oswego, New-York, will show a fixed red instead of a fixed white light, as heretofore, the size of the apparatus remaining unchanged.

IMPORTS OF IRON FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

It appears from official data that during January last the imports of pig-iron from England were 6,275 tons, or one-third less than such imports for the corresponding month of 1873, and that imports of railroad iron of all kinds were only about one-fourth as much last January as in January, 1873.

UNSETTLED PAYMASTERS' ACCOUNTS.

In the list of 155 Paymasters of the army reported by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress as having unsettled balances remaining against them only ten belonged to the regular army, as follows: Col. Daniel McClure, Lieut. Col. G. H. Ringold, died April 4, 1864; Major F. A. Cunningham, out; Major Henry Prince, Major Samuel Woods, Major T. M. Winslow, out; Major A. H. Seward, Major R. A. Kinzie, died 1873; Major J. B. M. Potter. Of this number the following were graduates of the Military Academy, and the sums set opposite their names are the amounts charged against them on the books of the department: Col. Daniel McClure, $33,843 04; Lieut. Col. G. H. Ringold, $230 31; Major Henry Prince, $114 05; Major Samuel Woods, $43 35; Major A. H. Seward, $26 59. The amounts due from the last three officers are small, and no doubt would have been readily settled if the officers were apprised of the intended publication. In the case of Col. McClure, he had applied for relief to Congress, requesting that the question of his indebtedness, the six years' limitation having expired, be referred to the Court of Claims. A bill for that purpose has passed Congress, and been approved by the President. It is but just in reference to many of the Paymasters to say that they could not be called defaulting Paymasters, but have disputed the amount remaining unsettled. Majors T. A. Hixon, S. M. Reynolds, C. S. Underwood, and others allege that the money was stolen from them, and they will go to Congress or to the Court of Claims for relief. The officers named on the list of the Secretary of the Treasury other than those mentioned above were additional Paymasters during the war. The unpaid balances stated are therefore charged to their bonds as additional Paymasters.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Medical Inspector George Peck has been ordered to duty as a member of the Retiring Board at Washington. Medical Inspector R. C. Dean is detached from duty in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and is ordered to duty as a member of the Naval Medical Board at Washington. Surgeon E. S. Bogert is detached as Recorder of the Naval Medical Board, and from duty at the marine barracks at Washington, and ordered to the marine barracks at Brooklyn.

ALBANY.

AN OLD JOB IN A NEW FORM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—Very little business of importance was transacted in the Senate to-day. In Committee of the Whole the amended Assembly bill relating to the work on Riverside avenue and other streets in New-York City was taken up. Mr. Woodin favored the bill and urged its passage. Mr. Gross opposed the measure. After a long debate the bill was progressed. This bill, as reported to the Senate Tuesday night, in its first and third sections takes the construction of all streets and avenues above Fifty-ninth street away from the Department of Parks, where the charter (section 83) puts it, and transfers it to the Department of Public Works, and removes from the head of the department all restriction as to how he shall do this work, that is as to these streets and avenues, twelve miles in all. It destroys the contract system provided for in the charter, and allows the Commissioner of Public Works to do it by day's work at any prices he deems expedient. Riverside avenue alone is estimated to be a job of two millions. It is three miles long.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT BILL.

The bill giving $20,000 to Col. Spencer and the other members of the Fifth Regiment, which came up on its final passage to-day, encountered sharp criticism in the House. Mr. Daly said that hardly one in ten of the regiment, as at present constituted, had participated in the war; and, alluding to Mr. Alvord's support of the bill, said the House was invited to witness the edifying spectacle of an alliance between the Colonel of the Fifth, who claimed to be the *facile princeps* of the Republican organization, and the chief of the Onondagas, the leader of the Independent party, in a concerted raid on the State Treasury. Mr. Daly somewhat weakened the force of his arguments against the bill by allowing it to be apparent that his opposition was prompted by a desire to punish Mr. Spencer for having interfered with his (Daly's) measure, giving the Common Council control of the work on the Riverside and Morningside avenues. Mr. Worth also attacked the bill, and claimed to be in a position to prove that the men had paid for their own uniforms. The assault made upon him by Mr. Daly seemed to nettle Mr. Alvord not a little, and he replied to it in rather savage terms. Mr. Colahan, of Kings, evidently did not see why, in case there was about to be a successful raid on the Treasury, the regiment whose cause he championed—the Forty-seventh—should be left out in the cold; and he accordingly made a motion to have Mr. Spencer's bill recommitted, to the end that an omnibus bill could be prepared that would cover all claimed. This motion was put to the vote, and lost, and the bill was by consent progressed. Its final passage is more than doubtful, as a good many members are evidently beginning to think that the claim of the regiment is of very questionable validity.

THE RING NEWSPAPERS AGAIN.

The tribe of newspaper cormorants who, under the *régime* of the Tammany swindlers, fattened on the Treasury of the City of New-York, have not yet, it appears, notwithstanding the defeat they sustained last year, abandoned all hope of obtaining payment of their fraudulent claims. Mr. Spencer to-day introduced a bill which provided that the proprietor of any newspaper "feeling aggrieved" by any decision heretofore made by the Board of Apportionment, or made by the Controller in respect to any bill or claim under the act of 1872, may appeal from such decision to the Commissioners to be appointed by the Governor, who shall hear the case and give judgment according to the justice and equity of the claim, for all work actually done in good faith, prior to the 1st of January, 1872, in newspapers designated by the Common Council, or the Mayor and Controller of the City. The bill further provides that the Commissioners shall give judgment for all work actually done prior to the date aforesaid, in newspapers where such work was directed to be performed by some board, bureau, committee, or officer of the City and County Government, and the directing of which was within the reasonable exercise of the powers of such board, bureau, or officer. The second section directs the Controller to pay any awards made by the Commissioners, and in case he has not funds for that purpose to raise them by the issue of bonds. The third section authorizes the Commissioners to compel the attendance of witnesses.

THE COTTON AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

A bill was introduced to-day by Mr. Oakley, the effect of which will be, if passed, to transform the Cotton Produce Exchange into a safe deposit company. A bill almost identical in its provisions was introduced in the early part of the session, and killed in committee, but possibly Mr. Oakley has forgotten the circumstance.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION BILL.

The amended Industrial Exhibition Amendment bill passed the House to-day, Mr. Alberger having apparently succeeded in convincing its opponents that the bill, in its present shape, did not contain any swindle, and that the clause giving the company two millions and a half of the City's money was absolutely repealed.

A MAN TO BE PITIED.

Most persons are undoubtedly under the impression that Mr. William C. Conner, the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, is a man to be envied, and has, in the slang of the politicians, a good thing of it. But this idea seems to be founded on a delusion. Upon his own showing, Mr. Conner is traveling fast on the "road to ruin," and unless he at once resigns has every probability before him of being yet compelled to depend for subsistence upon the donations of the charitable. In reply to the resolution of the Legislature recently passed, he sends a communication setting forth his inability to furnish information as to the amount of fees received by his predecessor, and plaintively avers: "In case, however, that your honorable body may desire information as to the receipts of this office for the present year, I would respectfully submit the following statement of my receipts from fees, &c., for the month of January, 1874:

Amount received for fees, &c.	$940 65
Amount paid for salaries only	2,151 19
Deficit in receipts for month	$1,210 54

APPEALS FROM THE MARINE COURT.

Mr. Coughlin has introduced a bill which provides that appeals may be taken from decisions of the General Term of the Marine Court to the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas in the following cases:

1. When the order grants or refuses, continues or modifies, a provisional remedy.

2. When it grants or refuses a new trial, or when it sustains or overrules a demurrer.

3. When it strikes out an answer, or any part of an answer, or any pleading in an action.

4. When it involves the merits of an action, or some parts thereof, or affects a substantial right, or in effect terminates the action and prevents a judgment from which an appeal may be taken.

THE LATE HENRY SMITH.

Mr. Alvord introduced a resolution to-day, that the Speaker appoint five members of the House a committee to accompany the remains of the late Commissioner Smith from this city to Amsterdam, their final resting-place. The resolution passed unanimously, and the Speaker appointed on the committee Messrs. Alvord, Healy, Stoner, Biglin, and Johnson.

MORE RAPID TRANSIT.

Another Rapid Transit bill was to-day introduced by Mr. Cauldwell. It provides that the Mayor of the City of New-York, and such other persons as may subscribe to the capital stock, be created a corporation by the name of the People's Railroad Company, for the construction of a railroad in the City of New-York. The railroad to be constructed upon the plan recommended by a commission of five persons, three of whom shall be prominent civil engineers. Of the five Commissioners, two of the civil engineers and one not a civil engineer, shall be appointed by the Governor, and the other two, one of whom shall be a civil engineer, to be selected by the three Commissioners appointed as above. The commission shall locate and fix the route and course of the proposed road. Beginning at the City Hall, and continuing to such point north of Forty-second street as in their judgment can be reached at a cost not to exceed $6,000,000. The road, however, should not be located along the line of Broadway or Fifth avenue. The road may be run over or under the streets and avenues through which it passes. One of the engineers shall receive a salary of $10,000, and the others, collectively, $20,000, such salaries to be paid by the Controller of New-York. The capital of the company shall be $7,000,000, with a par value of $100 per share, books of subscription to be opened by the Controller. When $1,000,000 stock is taken, the persons so subscribing shall organize the company and appoint a board of thirteen Directors, the Mayor to be a member *ex officio*. The City shall advance a loan of $2,000,000 to aid the company, and all net earnings in excess of ten per cent. per annum on the stock shall be paid to the sinking fund in liquidation of the debt thus incurred. If the stock mentioned is not subscribed for and the work put under contract by the 1st day of July, 1875, the act shall be null and void. A bill introduced by Mr. Mackin, also relating to rapid transit, provides that the State Engineer and Surveyor, the Engineer of the Department of Public Works, together with three persons to be appointed by the Governor, and two persons to be appointed by the Mayor of New-York, shall constitute a commission to investigate the different plans for rapid transit in the City, and to determine upon that which seems to them most practicable.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

Mr. Weed to-day introduced his bill for the enlargement of the Champlain Canal from Lake Champlain to the Hudson River, to a ship canal. Its provisions are nearly the same as those of the bill on the same subject which was introduced by Mr. Weed last year, and passed by the House.

DRAWING-ROOM CARS ON STREET RAILROADS.

Senator Fox has introduced a bill which authorizes the Metropolitan Drawing-room Car Company to enter into contracts with any railroad now operating or to operate in the City of New-York to run its palace cars over such road. The car company may receive ten cents for each passenger provided with a seat in one of their cars, this to be in addition to the legal fare of the company.

THE STATE TAX AND CONSOLIDATION BILLS.

The bill amending the act equalizing the State tax was passed by the Senate to-day, and the act for the consolidation of the City and County of New-York ordered to a third reading.

REGULATING THE RAILROADS.

Mr. Miller introduced a bill to-day which provides for the appointment of Commissioners to have supervision over the railroads of the State. The bill has been prepared by a committee of the Cheap Transportation Association of the State, and in its main features is identical with the Massachusetts law.

A FAMILIAR OLD JOB—THE SUBSTITUTE BOUNTY BILL.

The bill to enable the voters of the several counties of the State to decide by a vote whether or not they will repay to the drafted men who furnished substitutes under the act of 1863 the amount paid by them, was discussed in the Committee of the Whole this evening. To the surprise of every person acquainted with the history of the measure, Mr. Lincoln, of Ontario, advocated the bill. He spoke very fully, and held in his hands what purported to be the petitions of citizens of the State in favor of the bill. The fact was charged by Mr. Eastman that these petitions were obtained by men who have entered into the matter for the purpose of obtaining the assignments of the persons interested. The chief lobby-agent represented in the bill is one Mr. Hall. Mr. Alvord charged that this person was lately a Methodist Minister, and had left the duties of the church to embark in this crusade against the property of the people. For weeks it has been whispered about the city that the bill would pass, and that there were sufficient assignments to overcome all objections. The same bill was introduced in the Senate, sent to the Judiciary Committee, and last week unanimously reported, ordered, and agreed to by the Senate. In 1872 the men interested in this measure sent over the State a printed circular, asking those who had paid money for substitutes to send them $10, as they had to buy up the representatives of the New-York papers, and must have the money. After the bill had been severely criticised this evening, Mr. Lincoln again took the floor in its favor. He was followed by Messrs. Alvord, Alberger, and Vedder in opposition. Finally, progress was reported, but the House refused permission to consider it again, thus killing the bill.

THE BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY.

The bill authorizing the Brooklyn Trust Company to reduce its capital stock until it shall be equal to the property and effects of the company beyond all debts and liabilities, and now to increase its capital stock to the amount provided by its charter, was ordered to a third reading.

THE GREENWICH STREET ELEVATED RAILROAD.

The Committee on Railroads of both Houses of the Legislature met this evening for the consideration of the bill allowing the Greenwich Street Elevated Railroad Company to extend their tracks to the Grand Central Depot. The representatives of the company argued at length in favor of the extention, and a delegation of citizens owning property along the proposed route protested against it. It is believed that the Senate Committee will report unfavorably upon the bill.

THE CAPITOL BUILDINGS.

The Committee on Finance, to which was referred the investigation of the alleged frauds in the construction of the new Capitol, met this evening, and examined witnesses, from whose testimony it appears that the stone now cut by contract at the quarries could be furnished at a greatly reduced cost in the ground in Albany. The investigation will be continued next week.

IOWA.

ANTI-MONOPOLY STATE CONVENTION.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 26.—The Anti-Monopoly State Convention met here yesterday. Sixty-four counties were represented by 414 delegates. Hon. Thos. Mitchell, of Polk County, was chosen permanent President, with nine Vice Presidents and two Secretaries. During the morning and afternoon sessions, a committee on resolutions was appointed, and a State Central Committee, consisting of one delegate from each Congressional District, was elected. At the evening session, a platform was reported and adopted unanimously. The following are the main points of the resolutions: The first declares that the primary object of a free republican government is the proper protection of persons and property, and that simple laws, faithfully administered, will best secure that end. The second declares in favor of political reform, and to that end demands honesty, economy, and purity in official life. The third repudiates the doctrine that "to the victor belong the spoils," and favors a true system of civil service reform, making honesty and capacity the only valid claims for public employment. The fourth opposes a protective tariff, and demands free iron, steel, salt, lumber, and woolen fabrics, and a tariff for revenue only. The fifth declares all corporations subject to legislative control, Federal or State, according to the source of the charters of the corporation, and that railroads should pay a full and just share of the taxes, and are entitled to only a just and reasonable interest on the moneys invested. The sixth favors a free banking system under national laws. The seventh opposes further land grants to railroads, and declares that the public domain should be reserved for actual settlers, and invites all men of whatever calling, business, trade, or vocation, regardless of political views, to join them in removing the evils that affect the country.

DASTARDLY ATTEMPT TO FIRE A SCHOOL-HOUSE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 28.—This forenoon a fire was started by an unknown man under the second-story stairs in Public School-house No. 12, on Howell street. The flames were discovered in time to permit of their suppression before damage was done, and before there was any panic. Three hundred children in the upper rooms would have been cut off from escape, except by the windows, if the flames had progressed far. No. 5 Public School-house was set on fire Tuesday, but no damage was done.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

OHIO AND INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 26.—A German paper in Dayton has come out against the temperance crusade, and earnestly advises men to organize into a regiment, and by an appeal to arms to drive back the temperance-warring women. It claims that men's rights are being infringed upon, and lifts its opposing voice in holy horror. Thirty ladies are sounding a temperance alarm in Coshocton. The saloonists are defiant, and refuse all terms for compromise. The crusaders conduct their meetings from morning till night, and eat their dinners in the street. The first victory of the war in Millersburg is just announced, while in Shelby a partial defeat is being celebrated by the rum-sellers, the wife of a saloon-keeper having yesterday put the women out of her husband's saloon while they were conducting prayer, and having succeeded in completely breaking up the meeting. In Upper Sandusky a twenty thousand dollar temperance stock company has been organized, and a determination to push things is everywhere evinced. The closing of two saloons has already been heralded and more promised. In Loveland the movement has developed into a popularization of the pledge, and young men are signing by the score.

In Shelbyville, Ind., the courtesy of the saloonists to the ladies is dying out, and one by one the saloons are closing their doors against the prayer-meetings. The young men of the town, however, are joining their prayers and encouragement with the women, and work goes steadily on. Seventy-five ladies are leading on a conquering host at Rushville. Drunkards are pledging themselves never to "touch, taste, or handle." One drunkard has gone to lecturing on temperance. In London the anti-temperance feeling has grown very bitter. A tabernacle placed yesterday in front of Riley's saloon was, just as the ladies attempted to enter, capsized and completely wrecked by Riley and his confrères. Another tabernacle in the same town the same day, while occupied by women, was assaulted by saloonists and guzzlers, and over it were dashed buckets of filthy water. Prayer proving ineffectual, legal suasion will now be tried. In Logansport, Ind., Rev. Mr. Scofield of the First Presbyterian Church, is vigorously opposing the movement of the women, and quotes Paul's commands in reference to women being heard. All day yesterday the Adelphi saloonists fought prayer with blasphemy, and in the evening unconditionally surrendered. Mother Stewart addressed a big temperance meeting in Middletown last evening, and the crusaders are encouraged. In Circleville the excitement is at fever heat. The landlady of the Galt House told the women to-day that she did not need any prayer, and said when she did she would go where it was proper to offer it. She requested the women to leave her premises. From the same town whisky is being shipped to Washington Court-house in boxes marked "candy," and investigation is on foot. Van Hide, who has long resisted all prayers and entreaties, has pledged himself to hereafter sell nothing but wine and beer. In Cincinnati's own county, Hamilton, war is now raging. In Madisonville the women are fighting those saloonists who are backed by the Cincinnati distillers and brewers. Bitterness is rife. While one woman was to-day attempting to elbow her way in, an old drunkard stepped up to her and with raised cane threatened her life unless she desisted.

THE LINES DRAWING AROUND CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 26.—The temperance movement begins to gain foothold in this county. At Chagrin Falls women and clergymen, in response to an invitation from a prominent saloon-keeper named Hoyt, held a prayer-meeting in his establishment, and drinking and carousing was carried on near the room where the women were engaged in the good work.

Deep mutterings are heard in Cleveland, and there is probability that ere long the tempest will break out with intenser force for being so long suppressed.

An enthusiastic meeting was held at Berea tonight, several women from Cleveland delivering addresses. It is proposed moving on the twenty saloons which the town contains on Saturday or Monday.

THE PROHIBITION STATE CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, Ohio, Feb. 26.—The Prohibition State Convention met here to-day. The attendance was small, and but little enthusiasm was manifested. After some consultation, the following nominations for State officers, to be voted for next Autumn, were made: For Secretary of State, John R. Buchtel, of Summit County; Clerk of Supreme Court, S. B. Foster, of Logan County; School Commissioner, B. M. Weddell, of Montgomery County; Board of Public Works, E. G. Collins, of Hocking County; Supreme Judge, G. T. Stewart, of Lorain County. The Prohibition Party polled about 10,000 votes at the last State election, drawing off enough Republican ballots to secure the election of Allen, the Democratic candidate.

The convention censured Dio Lewis, and the new movement was only partially indorsed. The opinion seemed to prevail that legal rather than moral suasion was the thing with which to fight intemperance. The national platform was unanimously adopted, and a recommendation offered to the State Legislature to immediately enact rigid prohibitory laws.

THE OBDURATE RUM-SELLERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Feb. 26.—About fifty ladies of the Temperance Union continue visiting the saloons day after day. They sing their hymns and pray earnestly at each saloon. Some few close their doors against them when services are held in the streets. They are out early and late, without any apparent fear of defeat. Mrs. Hunt, a Quakeress from Indianapolis, arrived to-day, and Mrs. Talbert, of Dublin, arrives to-morrow, to encourage and assist in the work. Though they have not yet succeeded in getting a single saloon-keeper to sign the pledge, they feel that they are creating a healthy moral sentiment that will bear fruit in the future.

PENNSYLVANIA.

MEETING IN PITTSBURG—SPEECHES BY LADIES, MINISTERS, AND VICTIMS OF DRUNKEN HUSBANDS AND FATHERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 26.—The ladies enlisted in the temperance revival held a meeting in the Third Presbyterian Church this afternoon, the audience-room being crowded. After singing and prayer, Rev. M. Dermitt, President, made a short address detailing what had been accomplished elsewhere, and speaking encouragingly of the prospects in this city. Men, he said, deprecated the use of all means except moral suasion to break down the accursed traffic in rum; but now, when the ladies propose to try moral suasion, the men stand aghast and predict that the women will be subjected to insult if they beard the evil in these sewers of iniquity—the saloons. An aged lady next addressed the meeting, urging mothers and daughters whose husbands, sons, and brothers were in danger, to go into the good work with a will, and not to give up until the last whisky shop is closed. The next speaker, a girl of sixteen, who, according to her own statement, is the daughter of a drunkard, told a pitiful story of the sufferings of a drunkard's family, and appealed to those present to make an effort to remove the cause of the evil from the community. Another woman, a drunkard's wife, spoke in a similar strain. Communications were received from a division of the Sons of Temperance, the Women's Christian Association, and a number of church organizations, pledging their sympathy and support.

The plan of operations was submitted from some unknown persons but not adopted. The Executive Committee, appointed at the meeting on Monday, made a verbal report stating that they had received much encouragement, but had as yet no plan to propose. They were granted further time. On motion pastors of churches in the city and vicinity were requested to hold special meetings for prayer for the success of the cause.

Rev. Mr. Bain was called upon for a speech, and in response said, so far as he knew, the ministers were heartily in sympathy with the movement, and would do everything in their power to make it successful.

Mrs. Hill, the Secretary, then gave her experience as an inebriate's wife, and stated her determination to fight against the curse of intemperance as long as she had the strength to follow it up, or until the blessed day comes when liquor is driven from the earth.

Several other ladies spoke. There was no lack of earnestness of purpose among those present, and whatever shape the matter may take, there is little doubt that some good will result from the movement. The meeting adjourned until Monday afternoon next.

ENCOURAGING PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT IN THE CITY AND STATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—The women's temperance crusade in this city and State continues to be the all-absorbing topic in the circles most interested. It has been learned to-day that the Christian ladies of one portion of the city have so far perfected their plans that a movement may be expected against the liquor-dealers to-morrow. Between 300 and 500 women of our best society will take part in the war. It is expected that at least 1,000 crusaders will be enlisted within a week. With Mrs. H. N. K. Goff and Mrs. P. O. Deforest, of Ohio, the ladies of the Twenty-second and Twenty-sixth Wards are rapidly organizing. They are assisted in their work by Theodore M. Carna, Mr. Charles Heritage, and Gen. Louis Wagner. Besides the women's movement another will be started directly under the auspices of the temperance organizations. The plan of operations will be similar to that adopted in Ohio. The Mayor and City Councils will be requested to enforce the Sunday Liquor law, and to stop the liquor traffic in Fairmount Park and similar places, where it is carried on to an alarming extent. A call will also be issued to the clergymen of all denominations, asking their assistance in the cause. As soon as everything is arranged a strike will be made simultaneously in all parts of the State upon the whisky and beer saloons. The interest taken in the matter is intense. Telegrams and letters are being received continuously by the prominent temperance agitators from all parts of the country, asking how the work is progressing here, and if any assistance is needed. A crusade will be inaugurated at an early date at Chester. Arrangements are now being made for that purpose. Two important temperance meetings will be held at Col. Wood's Museum, in this city, on Sunday. Similar meetings will be held at the same time in all the outlying districts. The attendance at the regular daily prayer-meetings constantly increases, and more than meets the expectation of the most sanguine temperance advocates. To-day a delegation, headed by Gen. Louis Wagner, Chief Templar, went to Harrisburg to attend a meeting composed of representatives from temperance associations, young men's Christian associations, and churches from all parts of Pennsylvania, and the committees on Vice and Immorality of the State Legislature. The object of these bodies is to lay before the Legislative committees arguments and memorials against the repeal of the Local Option laws. Although the liquor men have been working hard for a repeal of the statute, it is generally thought that the temperance people will be successful in their mission.

MAINE.

NOMINATING ANTI-LIQUOR MEN IN ROCKLAND.

ROCKLAND, Me., Feb. 26.—At the largest caucus ever held in this city, called irrespective of party, to nominate candidates who will enforce the laws against the liquor traffic, John Lovejoy was nominated for Mayor, and O. G. Hall for Police Judge. Mr. Lovejoy is also the nominee of the Republican caucus.

IN THIS VICINITY.

THE CRUSADE IN THIS CITY.

There is but little doubt that the temperance movement in this vicinity will assume some definite shape after Sunday next, though there is nothing of interest to note in this connection just now. It is understood that the plans for the "crusade" upon the liquor-dealers will, at the furthest, be completed by Monday next. There seems to be some little difference of opinion existing among the temperance leaders as to the mode of conducting a campaign, and many pronounced temperance advocates express the opinion that the movement will not be a success in this vicinity. Mrs. Vermuel, one of the leaders of the movement, informed a reporter of THE TIMES yesterday that she was anxious to inaugurate a movement here that would be practicable and successful, and that thirty pious, Christian women stood ready to lend a helping hand. She said there were women in New-York who wished to go into the movement here simply for the sake of obtaining notoriety, but she carefully avoided all such persons. The head-quarters of the National Temperance Society, No. 58 Reade street, was visited by many persons yesterday, and presented an animated appearance. Mr. J. N. Stearns, in charge of the head-quarters, received orders during the day from different sections of the Union for thousands of temperance tracts, songs, and pictures. A letter was also received from E. Remington, of Ilion, N. Y., President of the State Temperance Society, stating that he is endeavoring to organize temperance societies in every school district in the State. Mr. Remington recently sent for and has distributed many thousands of temperance sermons, forwarding two of them to each minister in the State. A mass-meeting in furtherance of the temperance cause was held last night in Bethlehem Chapel, No. 140 Sixth avenue. The attendance was very large, the ladies predominating. The exercises consisted of singing and prayer, after which J. S. Gorton addressed the assemblage at some length on the temperance question, alluding, in the course of his remarks, to the great moral revolution that was now sweeping through the country, and to the necessity of a more earnest and united effort upon the part of temperance men and women, to create an interest in the cause, and to produce a grand revival here. At the conclusion of the speaker's remarks some new members were admitted to the society. The East Side Temperance Alliance, an organization which embraces the entire membership of the Seventeenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, has been formed recently to meet the present emergency growing out of the great movement in the West, and forward the cause in this City, and will hold its second meeting Sunday, at 3 P. M. The meeting will be under the direction of Revs. J. G. Inskip and W. McDonald, of the National Association, who are to open revival religious services in Seventeenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church this evening. A morning prayer-meeting, to be devoted to the cause of temperance, will be held every day next week at 10 A. M., in connection with the other revival meetings of the National Association, in this church. The church and alliance invite the women of the churches to avail themselves of the facilities of the organization, and tender the use of their church-building for meetings. The pastor of the church, Rev. W. H. Boole, is President of the Temperance Alliance, and Aldermen Falconer, Henry Wilson, and B. F. Melrose are the Executive Committee.

TEMPERANCE MEETING AT THE FORSYTH STREET M. E. CHURCH.

A temperance mass-meeting, under the auspices of Neptune Division No. 3, Sons of Temperance, Fidelity Division No. 46, Standard Division No. 116, and Mariners' Division No. 443, was held last night in the Forsyth Street M. E. Church. The building was well filled, and the utmost interest was displayed in the proceedings. At 8 o'clock the exercises commenced with the singing of the hymn, "All hail the power of Jesus' name," after which prayer was offered up by Rev. Mr. Bernhart, Pastor. In the prayer the Pastor alluded to the presence of intemperance as the greatest of all evils, and invoked a blessing on their attempts to tear down the barriers of intemperance, and erect the fair temple of temperance and virtue. The Chairman of the meeting, Daniel Walford, Past Worthy Patriarch of Fidelity Division Sons of Temperance, introduced Rev. Wm. C. Steele, Pastor of Beekman Street Methodist Church, who described

Continued on Fifth Page.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. WOLSELEY—COOMASSIE OCCUPIED AFTER FIVE DAYS OF HARD FIGHTING.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The dispatches received yesterday reporting a reverse to the Ashantee expedition caused great excitement. The grave fears which were entertained for the safety of Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley's army have, however, been dispelled by the receipt to-day, at the War Office, of the following dispatch, which was immediately furnished to the papers and published at noon in extras:

COOMASSIE, Feb. 5.—We reached here yesterday, after five days' hard fighting.

The troops behaved admirably.

Our casualties are under 300.

The King has left the town, but is close by.

He promises to visit me to-day and sign a treaty of peace.

We hope to start on our return to the coast to-morrow. The wounded are recovering, and the health of the remainder of the army is good.

(Signed,) WOLSELEY.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE BOAT-RACE.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The annual race on the Thames between the Oxford and Cambridge boat crews, which is to take place Saturday, March 28, is beginning to attract much attention. The betting is now two to one in favor of Cambridge.

TEMPESTUOUS WEATHER—DAMAGE TO SHIPPING.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The weather is very tempestuous to-day in Great Britain and on the coast. Communication by telegraph between London and various places is interrupted, and much damage has been done to shipping.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM.

LONDON, Feb. 27—5:30 A. M.—Several disasters on sea and land are reported, caused by the gale of yesterday, which was especially violent at Liverpool, Edinburgh, and Shields.

The schooner Emma Maria went ashore on the Scottish coast near Arbroath, and all on board were lost.

A furious thunder-storm passed over Dublin last night, causing much damage.

CUBA.

CONSCRIPTION OF PERSONS LIABLE TO MILITARY DUTY.

HAVANA, Feb. 26.—The *Gaceta* publishes an order requiring house-owners and heads of families to give to the authorities the names of all persons, white or black, residing on their premises, who are liable to military duty. Failure to report the names within a specified time is punishable by fine, and parties making inaccurate reports will be tried by court-martial. This order has been issued because all other attempts to procure accurate lists for conscription have failed.

THE NEWCASTLE ESCAPE.

A BROKEN CARRIAGE AND EXHAUSTED HORSES FOUND—RESIGNATION OF THE JAIL WARDEN—INDICATION OF COLLUSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 26.—An abandoned and broken carriage was found early yesterday morning between this city and Philadelphia, with the horses nearly driven to death. There is not much doubt that the escaped burglars used it for a trip to Philadelphia. The place where it was abandoned, and all the circumstances of the escape, go to show that the warden of the jail was in collusion with the prisoners; that the outside party of confederates was small, probably not more than four or five persons, and that the whole scheme was a "set up job." It is understood that the warden has resigned. Two prisoners recently escaped from jail while under his charge, and he was suspended from office for some time by the Sheriff.

ARREST OF ONE OF THE FUGITIVES IN PHILADELPHIA.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 26.—About 10 o'clock this morning, a Wilmington man recognized "Big Frank" entering a lager-beer saloon. He went direct to Alderman Jennings' office and notified Constable Babe, who accompanied the citizen to Bur's saloon, Eighteenth and Sparswood streets, and there pointed out the fugitive. Frank made no resistance, and went quietly to the station-house, where he was subsequently identified by detectives. He was in company with another man when first seen on the street, but the latter escaped. Frank says his companion was a friend, who was not interested at all in the escape of the prisoner. He looks very pale, and dreads going back, saying he is afraid of being mobbed. At the station-house he drank a pint of whisky. He has little to say regarding the escape, except that the whole affair was planned some days before, he and his companions being in constant communication with their friends, through Frazier, who had the whole freedom of the yard. He characterized the story of a woman being in the case as a piece of romance, but admits that women called to see them in prison and brought them whisky. He says it was unfortunate for him to come to Philadelphia, but he thought that it would be the last place the officers would look for him. He further states that the whole party came up together on a freight train and separated in West Philadelphia. The other fugitives took an early train for New-York. He crossed at one of the upper bridges and stopped in the northern section of the city last night. He strongly censures his friends for not having a place of concealment prepared for him in Philadelphia. Frank had $9 with him when arrested, and says this was part of $15 given to him when he got out of jail. Each of the fugitives, he says, received a like amount.

It now transpires that the man who was seen in the company of "Big Frank" prior to the arrest of the latter, was none other than Jim Hope. When the constable laid hands on the former, Hope walked off, and has not been seen since.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen in the Middle and Eastern States, and is lowest in Canada. It has fallen, but risen again, in the South-west and North-west. The temperature has risen throughout the Atlantic States, the lake region, and Mississippi Valley. Increasing south-westerly winds, with cloudy weather, prevail throughout the lower lake region, Middle and Eastern States, with snow in the former. Fresh and brisk easterly winds, with cloudy weather or light rain, prevail on the Texas coast. Clear weather, with light north-west to south-west winds, prevails in the upper lake region and the North-west.

PROBABILITIES.

For Friday, in New-England and New-York, falling barometer, south-westerly winds, cloudy weather, and light snow.

For the Middle Atlantic States, increasing southerly winds, falling barometer, and threatening weather.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, falling, followed by rising, barometer, winds shifting to north-west, with generally cloudy weather.

For the lower lake region, falling, followed by rising barometer, winds veering to west, and possibly north-west, with cloudy weather and light snow, generally clearing away by Friday night.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Feb. 26.

SENATE.

REGISTERS TO CANADIAN SCHOONERS.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably on the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue an American register to the Canadian schooner George Warren, which was passed.

He also reported favorably on the bill authorizing the issue of an American register to the Canadian schooner U. B. Sprague, which was placed on the calendar.

REVISION OF POSTAL LAWS.

Mr. MERRIMON, of North Carolina, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported favorably on the bill amendatory of the fifteenth section of the act to revise, consolidate, and amend the statutes of the Post Office Department, which was passed. The bill prescribes the form of oath to be taken by Post Office officials before entering upon the discharge of their duties.

OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE SAVANNAH RIVER.

Mr. GORDON, of Georgia, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably on the bill appropriating $193,132 to pay Henry S. Wells for removing obstructions in the Savannah River, which was passed.

DEBATE ON THE ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. CAMERON moved that all pending questions be laid aside and the Senate proceed to the consideration of the House bill in relation to the Centennial Exhibition.

Pending this, Mr. OGLESBY presented a petition of bankers and merchants of Rockford, Ill., against any increase of the currency, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, inquired what had become of his motion.

The Chair replied, that when the Senator from Pennsylvania made his motion the morning hour had not expired, but that during the time the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Oglesby) was reading his petition the hour did expire, and the Senator from California being first recognized, his motion to take up the Naval Appropriation bill was in order.

Mr. CAMERON said he had great respect for the rulings of the Chair, but he thought this one pretty sharp. [Laughter.]

The Chair said if a majority of the Senate was in favor of taking up the Centennial bill the motion of the Senator from California could be voted down, and the Centennial bill taken up.

Mr. CAMERON said he had no doubt the Senate would do that.

Mr. SARGENT said three months had passed and not a single appropriation bill had been acted upon by the Senate. As several gentlemen who desired to speak on the financial question were absent to-day, that committee did not desire to go on, and he hoped, therefore, the Naval Appropriation bill would be taken up. There were fourteen regular appropriation bills in which questions would occur upon every line leading to a division of opinion. The subject of transportation, finance, or any thing else could be discussed upon the regular appropriation bills. An evil of a gross and glaring character was found in the fact that these appropriation bills were crowded into the last days of the session without allowing any opportunity for scrutiny, and thus the Treasury was depleted annually of millions of dollars more than the amount required for the centennial.

Mr. SHERMAN moved that the further consideration of the financial question be postponed until Tuesday next, and said he hoped a vote would be taken then.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN's motion for postponement being entitled to the precedence, displaced the other motions, and after its adoption Mr. Cameron was recognized, and moved that the Centennial bill be taken up.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, said he could consent to nothing being taken up that would run over Tuesday, and serve to delay the financial question.

Mr. CAMERON said he would oppose everything until the Centennial bill should be passed.

Mr. SUMNER inquired as to the sum total appropriated by the Naval bill.

Mr. SARGENT replied about eighteen millions.

Mr. SUMNER said the Centennial bill was what might be termed an irregular appropriation bill, and would involve an expenditure looking well toward the amount in the Naval bill. There should be time to consider it, and it should not be allowed to displace the regular Appropriation bill.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, said he would vote against the Centennial bill. He thought this idea of holding an exhibition destructive of a proper celebration of American independence. Congress could do no worse thing than put its hands into the National Treasury and spend millions of money for such purposes as this. He favored the consideration of the Naval bill, and said after that be finished he desired to see some conclusion reached on the financial question. The country was suffering on account of the stagnation in business, and one of the chief reasons for this stagnation was that business men did not know what Congress was going to do.

The Chair said the Senator was out of order to discuss the financial question now.

Mr. SUMNER said this bill would be the entering wedge to call upon Congress for a very considerable appropriation. He read a letter addressed to Mayor Stokely, of Philadelphia, by Senator Cameron, dated Feb. 16, in which the writer spoke of the importance of Mr. Stokely being re-elected that he might preside over the city during the centennial year, and further his occupancy of the office of Mayor would assure Congress that any appropriation made for the great exhibition would be watched over with care.

Mr. CAMERON said he did write the letter, but the difference between him and the Senator from Massachusetts was that he (Mr. CAMERON) wanted Mr. Stokely elected Mayor, while the gentleman (Mr. Sumner) preferred Mr. McClure.

The Chair ruled all such debate out of order on a motion to take up any bill.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said he feared that the exhibition would be a failure as an international one, but as a national one it would be a success.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said Congress should say at once what it intended to do in regard to the exhibition.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, said the original act authorizing the exhibition expressly stated that the United States should be liable for no expense in connection therewith.

The motion of Mr. CAMERON to take up the Centennial bill was lost by yeas 23, nays 28, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Boreman, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Clayton, Fenton, Ferry of Michigan, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Hitchcock, Logan, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morrill of Vermont, Pease, Ramsay, Ransom, Robertson, Scott, Sherman, West—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Bogy, Boutwell, Chandler, Conkling, Cooper, Davis, Ferry of Connecticut, Flanigan, Goldthwaite, Hager, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Howe, Ingalls, McCreery, Morrill of Maine, Norwood, Oglesby, Pratt, Sargent, Saulsbury, Stockton, Sumner, Thurman, Windom, Wright—28.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Appropriation bill was then taken up, and the amendments of the committee were concurred in, and the bill passed.

The bill, as it passed the Senate, reduces the appropriation for drawing and engraving charts from $40,000 to $30,000; provides for three assistant observers at the Naval Observatory, instead of two, and appropriates $15,000 for preparing and publishing the *Nautical Almanac*, instead of $10,000, and increases the appropriation for the equipment of vessels from $1,100,000 to $1,250,000; that for provisions for officers, seamen, and marines is increased from $1,300,000 to $1,352,600; that for repairs and preservation of boilers and machinery is increased from $1,500,000 to $1,865,000.

The contingent expenses of the Naval Academy are fixed at $46,600, instead of $30,000.

The bill also provides that the office of Commandant of the Marine Corps, having the rank of Brigadier General of the Army, shall continue until a vacancy shall occur in the same, and no longer, and when such vacancy shall occur in said office, immediately thereupon all laws and parts of laws creating said office shall become inoperative, and be repealed. It provides, further, that hereafter the commandant of that corps shall have rank and pay of a Colonel, and be appointed by selection made by the President from the officers of said corps. Twenty thousand dollars are appropriated for the contingent expenses of the Marine Corps instead of $15,000.

The bill now goes back to the House for concurrence in the Senate's amendments.

THE CENTENNIAL BILL AGAIN.

Mr. SCOTT moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Centennial bill.

Mr. SUMNER said several Senators interested in that bill had left the chamber, supposing the Naval bill would occupy all day. He suggested that, if it be taken up, it be laid aside until after the morning hour to-morrow. This suggestion was accepted and the bill was taken up, but laid over until that time.

The bill to provide for the appointment of a commission in regard to the alcoholic liquor traffic was taken up, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Morrill (of Maine) appropriating $10,000 to defray the expenses of the commission.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, opposed the passage of the bill on the ground that the Federal Government would be interfering in matters within the jurisdiction of the States.

Mr. FLANAGAN, of Texas, favored the bill, and spoke of the evil effects of intoxicating liquors. He believed the use of alcoholic liquors was the cause of the late split between the North and the South.

Pending the discussion, Mr. THURMAN moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. WEST, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Army Appropriation bill, which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

The bill as reported makes a reduction of $350,000 in the appropriations for the regular supplies and incidental expenses of the Quartermaster's Department, and of $218,000 in sundry other items. The clause limiting the allowance for traveling expenses to ten cents per mile is stricken out, and the section transferring to the Southern Claims Commission all claims from loyal States now pending in the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments is also omitted from the bill as reported.

Mr. THURMAN's motion to proceed to the consideration of executive business was then adopted, and the Senate went into executive session, after which the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill allowing the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the construction of the branch mint at San Francisco to be made available and used in continuation of the work. He explained the necessity for the bill, and a discussion ensued.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, condemned the interpretation given by the Treasury Department to the law which requires unexpended balances to be covered into the Treasury every two years, the interpretation being that the time begins to run, not from the passage of the act, but from the issuing of the warrants for the money. He asserted that under this construction there was a sum of $72,000,000 now hanging in the Treasury to be used at the discretion of the department.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, suggested that under these circumstances the pending bill should be put in the shape of a precise new appropriation.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, admitted that the construction of the law by the department was in opposition to the will and intention of Congress in passing that law.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, moved to amend the bill by making it a simple appropriation of $234,176 for the completion of the building, which was negatived.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, moved to lay the bill on the table, which was lost by yeas 67, nays 173.

The bill was then passed.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The House, then, at 1:45, resumed the consideration of the bill reviving the franking privilege, and speeches in its favor were made by Messrs. Dunford, of Ohio; Hereford, of West Virginia; Dunnell, of Minnesota; Conger, of Michigan; Burchard, of Illinois; O'Brien, of Maryland, and Randall and Biery, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS, of New-York, moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived—yeas 118, nays 140.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday by which the main question was ordered.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, moved to lay that motion on the table. Agreed to—126 to 51.

The vote was then taken on an amendment reported by the committee, authorizing the Postmaster General to delay the transmission of documents whenever the welfare of the service shall so require, and it was rejected by an overwhelming majority.

The vote was then taken on the substitute offered by Mr. Hale, of New-York, to repeal the law which abolished the franking privilege, and it was rejected—yeas 50, nays 199. Those voting in the affirmative were:

Messrs. Adams, Albert, Arthur, Averill, Barber, Bell, Butler of Massachusetts, Butler of Tennessee, Crutchfield, Eldridge, Farwell, Field, Freeman, Hogan, Hale of New-York, Hancock, Harmer, Harris of Georgia, Hayes, Herndon, Hersey, Houghton, Howe, Hubbell, Hynes, Kelley, Kendall, Lamar, Lofland, Maynard, McLean, Moore, Negley, Platt of Pennsylvania, Rapier, Rice, Robbins, Sener, Shanks, Sheats, Sheldon, Sloss, Smith of Louisiana, Stowell, Strawbridge, Sypher, Vance, Wallace, Walls, Wilshire—50.

The vote was then taken on the passage of the bill and it was rejected, yeas 129, nays 131, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Albert, Albright, Arthur, Ashe, Averill, Barber, Begole, Bell, Biery, Bowen, Bright, Buckner, Burchard, Butler of Tennessee, Caldwell, Cannon, Clark of Missouri, Clymer, Cobb of Kansas, Coburn, Comingo, Conger, Corwin, Crutchfield, Danford, Davis of Virginia, Davis of West Virginia, De Witt, Donnan, Duell, Dunnell, Durham, Eldridge, Field, Freeman, Giddings, Glover, Gunckel, Hagans, Hale of New-York, Hamilton, Hancock, Harmer, Harris of Georgia, Harrison, Hatcher, Havens, Hays, Hazleton of Wisconsin, Hereford, Herndon, Hersey, Houghton, Howe, Hunter, Hunton, Hurlbut, Hynes, Kendall, Killinger, Knapp, Lamar, Lamport, Lofland, Lowe, Magee, Marshall, Martin, Maynard, McDill of Wisconsin, McJunkin, McLean, Mills, Moore, Myers, Neal, Negley, Nesmith, Niblack, Nunn, O'Brien, Orr, Packer, Parker of Missouri, Pelham, Perry, Phillips, Platt of Virginia, Platt of New-York, Rainey, Randall, Ransier, Rapier, Rawls, Ray, Read, Rice, Richmond, Robbins, Robinson of Ohio, Rusk, Sawyer, Sener, Sheats, Sheldon, Sloss, Small, Smith of Virginia, Southard, Speer, Stowell, Strait, Taylor, Thomas, Thornburg, Todd, Townsend, Vance, Wallace, White, Whitehead, Whiteley, Williams of Wisconsin, Williams of Massachusetts, Wilshire, Wilson of Maryland, Woodworth, Young of Georgia—129.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Atkins, Banning, Barnum, Barrere, Bass, Beck, Berry, Bland, Blount, Bradley, Bromberg, Brown, Buffinton, Bundy, Burleigh, Burrows, Butler of Massachusetts, Cason, Cessna, Clark of New-Jersey, Clark of New-York, Clayton, Clements, Cook, Cotton, Crittenden, Crooke, Crossland, Crounse, Curtis, Darrall, Dobbins, Eames, Farwell, Fort, Foster, Frye, Garfield, Gooch, Hale of Maine, Harris of Virginia, Hathorne, Hawley of Illinois, Hawley of Connecticut, Hendee, E. R. Hoar, Holman, Hoskins, Hubbell, Hyde, Jewett, Kasson, Kelley, Kellogg, Lamison, Lansing, Lawrence, Lawson, Lowndes, Luttrell, Lynch, McCrary, McDill of Iowa, McDougall, McKee, McNulta, Mellish, Merriam, Milliken, Mitchell, Monroe, Morrison, Niles, O'Neill, Orth, Packard, Page, Parker of New-Hampshire, Pendleton, Phelps, Pierce, Pike, Poland, Pratt, E. H. Roberts, W. R. Roberts, Robinson of Illinois, Ross, Saylor, of Indiana, Saylor of Ohio, Schumaker of New-York, Scofield, Scudder of New-York, Scudder of New-Jersey, Sessions, Shanks, Sherwood, Smart, Smith of Pennsylvania, Smith of Virginia, Smith of New-York, Smith of Ohio, Sprague, Stanard, Starkweather, Stone, Swann, Sypher, Tyner, Waddell, Waldron, Walls, Ward of Illinois, Ward of New-Jersey, Wells, Wheeler, Whitehouse, Whitthorne, Wilber, Willard of Vermont, Willard of Michigan, Williams of Indiana, Williams of Michigan, Willie, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Indiana, Wolfe, Woodford, Wood, Young of Kentucky—131.

Messrs. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, and CESSNA, of Pennsylvania, having voted with the prevailing side, moved to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill, and afterward withdrew the motion. It can be made, however, to-morrow.

THE UNPAID TEACHERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. G. F. HOAR asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Committee on the District of Columbia to report forthwith a bill to compel payment of the school teachers of the District.

Mr. HALE, of New-York, objected, unless the resolution were simply referred to the committee.

Mr. HOAR remarked that his object was to remove the scandal of having the school teachers of the capital unpaid, as they had been for nearly twelve months; and he gave notice that he would move to suspend the rules next Monday for that purpose.

The House then, at 4:30, took a recess, the evening session to be for the consideration of the bill to revise the statutes.

EVENING SESSION.

Some further progress was made in the evening session of the House on the bill to revise and codify the statutes. The chair was occupied, as usual, by Mr. G. F. Hoar, of Massachusetts. The management of the bill was in the hands of Mr. Poland, of Vermont. The actors on the scene comprised some fifteen members, while the attentive auditory consisted of a collection of colored men in the gallery, who never seem to weary of the dullest performance.

THE BROOKLYN METHOD OF COLLECTING TAXES.

Mayor Hunter, of Brooklyn, received the following letter yesterday morning:

Hon. John W. Hunter, Mayor of Brooklyn:

DEAR SIR: A great number of people are called upon to pay their taxes a second time, somewhat under the following circumstances:

In some way they get tax bills which do not cover their property, but the property next to theirs. These they pay, and the tax against the property is canceled, though it is not their own. After a while the error is found out, and the taxes upon their own property have to be paid with costs of advertising and sale.

There is no way, says the Receiver of Taxes, to get the money back. The real owner of said property is called upon to pay again.

Does the money go into the treasury or is it gobbled? Would it not be well to establish a bureau of inquiry, for all aggrieved parties to make known their grievances?

R. J. BUTLER.

In accordance with the suggestion contained in the letter, the Mayor has opened a complaint-book in his office, in which can be entered such cases as that of Mr. Butler. As the law stands now it would seem that the only remedy a man has who has paid his neighbor's taxes instead of his own, is to sue him for the amount. Hitherto Collectors had held themselves responsible for the total amount of the tax-roll, as confirmed by the Board of Supervisors, less any authorized reductions and cancellations which might be made. Nothing was said about the increase in the amount of the tax levy—about errors in carrying out valuations—$400 for $4,000, for instance, which were rectified after the tax had been confirmed; about increased valuations, or cases where pieces of property had been wholly omitted, and subsequently inserted. All this was simply "surplus money," and nothing more said about it.

THE ROLLWAGEN WILL CASE.

The hearing of the Rollwagen will case was continued yesterday before Surrogate Hutchings. The case of the contestants closed with the proof of the fact that the property of the decedent, Frederick Rollwagen, was of the value of $500,000 and upward. The case of the proponents was then opened. The most important witness examined on their behalf was Rev. John F. Busche of the German Reformed Church of the United States, clergyman. He said he knew Mr. Frederick Rollwagen since 1866, when he married him. He performed the same service for the decedent again in 1871. On that occasion Mr. Rollwagen, his agent, Mr. Beeres, and the lady who now claims to be Mrs. Rollwagen, came to his house and informed him that Mr. Rollwagen and the lady desired to be married. Mr. Rollwagen answered all questions asked him audibly and intelligently. He also signed his name without any assistance. The original document on which the signatures of Mr. and Mrs. Rollwagen and Mr. Beeres were signed was offered in evidence. Jacob Ernst and Philip Retinger testified to the state of the voice and gait of deceased in 1869-70 and '71. The further hearing of the case was adjourned.

HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) BOULEVARD.

In the New-Jersey Supreme Court yesterday, Chief Justice Beasley delivered an opinion on the application for an injunction to restrain the Hudson County Avenue Commissioners from constructing the proposed boulevard. He said that the act of the Legislature appointing the Commissioners, and authorizing the construction of the avenue, delegated to the commission a portion of its legislative power which it cannot constitutionally part with. The act itself is of an uncertain and contradictory nature, and must therefore be set aside as impossible to execute. In one section it puts on the land-owners the entire cost of laying out the avenue, and fails to specify whether this means the cost of deciding on and mapping out the route or the further cost of the purchase of the land, or the still further cost of removing the obstructions and buildings on the route selected. The first meaning, the court thought, is the only one that could be attached to the act, and yet it is evident from other sections that the Legislature intended to put a much heavier burden on the land-owners. There is also contradiction in the sections providing for the raising of money to pay for the work. This was to be done by a tax on all the lands, goods and chattels in Hudson County, said tax to be included by the Board of Freeholders in the general county tax, and the quota of each township to be determined by the Commissioners, but how determined the act failed to show. Furthermore, the power which is thereby vested in the Commissioners to distribute the quota of expenses among the townships of the county is clearly illegal, because it is solely a legislative function, and cannot be transferred. Every act authorizing the imposition of a tax on a township, to be constitutional must clearly specify the purpose for which the tax is to be levied, the property on which it is to be levied, the rate, and the amount to be raised. For these, and other reasons, the court decided to grant the injunction. Amendments to the act are now pending in the Legislature, intended to reconcile its contradictions and supply omissions, which, if passed, will relieve it from the effect of this decision.

THE MURDER OF MARY F. LAWLER.

Deputy Coroner Shine yesterday made a post mortem examination of the body of Mary Elizabeth Lawler, the unfortunate young lady so brutally murdered on Wednesday at No. 83 South Fifth avenue, by Officer John Doyle, of the Fifteenth Precinct. Dr. Shine found that the bullet from Doyle's pistol, fired so close to the girl's face that her cheek was powder-burnt, entered under the left eye, and ranging upward and backward, fractured the orbital bone, passed through the brain and lodged in the dura mater, where it was found. Doyle is in the Tombs. His record on the Police is not a creditable one. From the books at Police Head-quarters it appears that he was appointed on the Police force on the 27th of November, 1866, by Thomas C. Acton, at that time President of the Board of Police, at the request of Andrew Bleakley, Jr., of No. 215 West Houston street. His application was signed by Mr. Bleakley, Eugene Waret, of No. 6 Leroy street, W. F. T. Chapman, of 119 Macdougal street, G. W. Keyser, of No. 246 West Twenty-second street, and W. C. Rogers, of No. 80 Barrow street, who all testified to his sobriety and good character. Doyle then lived at No. 191 Varick street, and Capt. Dickson, then in command of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, was directed to make inquiries as to his character, and reported that he had the reputation of being a sober, industrious man. The first complaint made against him was on Jan. 29, 1867, when he was charged with a violation of the rules of the department, and he was fined one day's pay. On Feb. 21 a similar complaint was made against him, and he was again fined one day's pay. On March 12 he was complained of for neglect of duty, but the complaint was dismissed. Complaints of violation of the rules were made against him on June 6, July 2 and 16, Aug. 8, Oct. 22, Nov. 9, Dec. 20 of that year, and on Feb. 15 and Sept. 21, 1868, and he was mulcted thirteen days' pay in these cases. On Sept. 4, 1869, he was again tried for violation of the rules, and was fined six days' pay. He was then found intoxicated on post, and before the case was called for trial he again got drunk, and under the advice of Capt. Washburn, of the Ninth Precinct, he resigned on Oct. 1, 1869. In June last he applied to the late Commissioner Smith for reappointment, and his application was signed by John Quigley, No. 223 West Eighteenth street; J. C. McCarthy, of No. 131 Barrow street; James R. Floyd, of No. 14 Van Nest place; Nicholas Walsh, of No. 80 Sixth avenue, and George Starr, Commissioner of Emigration, of No. 3 Van Nest place. His character was certified to by Nathaniel Roe, of No. 200 Varick street; George McGrew, of No. 81 King street, and Michael O'Neil, of No. 478 Washington street. He was appointed on the 23d of June last, and on Sept. 17 he was complained of for a violation of the rules, and the complaint was dismissed. On Oct. 23 another complaint was made against him for being intoxicated while on patrol, and was fined ten days' pay. On Feb. 4 he was made honorable mention of for his bravery in rescuing three youths from the millinery store of J. Rothschild, in West Fourteenth street, while it was on fire, at the imminent risk of his own life. Coroner Woltman will hold the inquest in the case on Saturday next.

THE BROOKLYN TAX OFFICE FRAUDS.

The arrest of Collector Badeau was the principal topic of conversation in Brooklyn political circles yesterday. Rumors of another arrest, not of an ex-official, but of a prominent man who has been identified with Brooklyn politics for years, much to his pecuniary advantage, it is said, were rife. These rumors could not, however, be traced to any reliable source. Mr. Seaman, the expert, makes daily discoveries of "discrepancies" in the Tax Office accounts, one of the latest and largest being a missing item of cash amounting to $3,000. Erasures of figures in the "tickler"—a sort of cash-book—and the apparent substitution of others in their places, are found upon every third or fourth page, and always in the column in which "default" upon the bills has been entered. It also appears that the figure erased is generally that on the extreme left, and not that on the right. Thus, if the amount be $6,849, the practice has been to change the 6 and never the 9. Isaac Badeau, ex-Collector, who was arrested, charged with embezzlement and malfeasance in office, was Deputy Collector under Collectors J. P. S. Bryant, Alfred M. Wood, and Edmund Driggs, whose united terms aggregated fifteen years. At the close of the administration of Mr. Driggs Mr. Badeau was elected Collector, and held the office for six years. His deputy was A. W. H. Gill, who is now in Raymond Street Jail, ten indictments for embezzlement having been found against him.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

The dullness which has characterized business transactions in Wall street during the past few days seems to have spread its influence upon the news market. A pleasant feature, however, of yesterday's occurrences in that vicinity was the readmittance as a member of the Stock Exchange of Mr. George B. Grinnell, so well known in financial circles. Mr. Grinnell received the warm congratulations and kindly wishes of his friends with evident satisfaction.... The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange held a prolonged meeting yesterday afternoon, but the announcement of "nothing to report," fell not unexpectedly upon the ears of those who waited to learn what, if any, action was taken in the case of Mr. E. D. McKay. The subcommittee appointed to investigate the forgeries are acting under the legal advice of Messrs. Sewall & Pierce, No. 178 Broadway. Little comment was heard in regard to the matter on the street, and on 'Change members appeared satisfied to await the action of the Governing Committee.

TWO WOULD-BE AGENTS.

John Collins and Charles Meyers, the former having no home, and the latter saying his residence was at No. 41 Sullivan street, were held in default of $1,000 bail by Justice Kilbreth, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. The complainant, Mr. T. Gibbons, of No. 148 Bleecker street, testified that the prisoners called at the house No. 521 Broome street, of which he was agent, and in his absence they obtained boilers and lead pipes worth at least $70. The agents were caught, some time after the larceny, with the property in their possession.

ARMED WITH A SLUNG-SHOT.

John Seyn, of No. 758 Eleventh avenue, whose name does not belie his nature apparently, was committed in default of $1,000 bail by Justice Kilbreth, at Jefferson Market, yesterday, on a charge of carrying concealed weapons. Capt. Williams, of the Eighth Precinct, is the complainant, and states that while he was traveling on a Seventh avenue car yesterday, he was jostled against by the prisoner. Shortly afterward he jumped off and was surprised to see the prisoner follow him. The Captain slackened his pace, and was agreeably surprised by Seyn's coming up with him. The Captain advised him to go home, and was startled by seeing Seyn approach him in a too friendly manner with his hand in his overcoat pocket. After considerable trouble the Captain arrested Seyn, and found a desperate-looking slung-shot in his pocket, beside many burglar's tools.

RICHMOND COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.

In the Richmond County Court of Sessions, yesterday, Judge Metcalfe and Justices Aden and Middlebrook presiding, B. Bowman was fined $40 for a violation of the Excise law, and his license was revoked. Police Justice Garrett was indicted by the Grand Jury on seven counts—for being drunk on the bench, for not paying over fines, for not filing records of conviction, for not keeping a docket, for refusing to entertain complaints, &c. Six prisoners were discharged, the Grand Jury not having found any bills against them. The Grand Jury were discharged. Two boys, aged sixteen years, were sentenced for twelve months each to the Kings County Penitentiary for petit larceny. The court ordered the discharge of Francis Ryan, who was committed by Justice Garrett for six months to the Kings County Penitentiary. It is probable that the court will close its session this evening.

A THIEVES' OUTFITTING HOUSE.

In reference to an article which appeared in THE TIMES of the 24th inst., entitled "A Thieves' Outfitting House," Mr. Charles G. Arthur, the President of the Mercantile Library, states that no complaints had been made to the Board of Management from any source whatever of the loss of any hats or coats during the past year. There has been but one coat stolen from the reading-room during a period of several years. In a previous attempt that was made to steal a coat from the reading-room, the thief was detected, arrested, tried, and convicted, and is now serving a term of five years in Sing Sing. The reading room of the library contains a hat and coat room, where, upon application to the Superintendent, these articles may be checked, and placed in safe-keeping until called for. There is a large sign conspicuously posted calling the attention of the members to this room, and if they fail to avail themselves of its privileges the fault is theirs.

THE MINING ENGINEERS.

THE SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

INTERESTING TOPICS TREATED—THE DIRECT PROCESS IN MANUFACTURE OF IRON—DIAMOND DRILLS—EXPLOSION AT DUNBAR FURNACE—THE OHIO COAL FIELDS.

The American Institute of Mining Engineers resumed its February session yesterday, in the rooms of the Geographical Society, in the Cooper Institute, Rossiter W. Raymond, of New-York, President of the Institute. The Chairman, Thomas M. Drown, of Philadelphia, acted as Secretary. The objects of this institute are to promote the arts and sciences connected with the economical production of the useful minerals and metals, and the welfare of those employed in these industries by means of meetings for social intercourse and the reading and discussion of professional papers, and to circulate by means of publications among its members and associates the information thus obtained. There was a good attendance of members yesterday, and the venerable Peter Cooper was present for a few hours, attentively listening to the reading of the papers. The paper on "The Direct Process in Iron Manufacture," by Mr. Thomas S. Blair, of Pittsburg, was considered a very valuable one, and Mr. Heinrich, Superintendent of the Mid-Lothian Colliery, submitted an important paper on "Diamond Drills for Deep Boring." Before proceeding to the regular business, the President read a memorial for presentation to Congress, praying that laws may be enacted which shall make practicable, as well as legal, the use of the metric system of weights and measures in the estimation and computation of Customs duties in the Custom-houses of the United States; which shall make it obligatory upon the Post Office Department to assess postages on matters transmitted through the mails in accordance with the provisions of the Metric Postal act of 1866; which shall require, in the reports of all the great public works conducted under the authority of the Federal Government, numerical statements involving dimensions or quantities of any kind, to be made in metric denominations, as well as in those of the metrology in common use in the country, and which shall extend this requisition to statistical and other documents involving statements of quantities, which may be issued by any of the departments of the Executive Government. The memorial was signed by the members present, after which the programme for the day was commenced. Below is given a condensed report of the proceedings.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

At 10:30 o'clock the President, Mr. Raymond, called the meeting to order, and announced that important papers on various subjects would be presented and read. He said that in the absence of Mr. Joseph M. Locke, C. E., he would read a paper presented by that gentleman on "The Buckner's Revolving Furnace." The material points of the paper are as follows:

THE BUCKNER'S REVOLVING FURNACE.

Buckner's revolving cylinder for roasting ores is now used at several of the mills in Colorado and in New-Mexico for the purpose of roasting and chloridizing silver ores. The exterior of the cylinders is a shell of boiler-iron 12 feet long by 5 feet 6 inches in diameter. The ends are partially closed with similar material, leaving in the centre a circular opening about two feet in diameter, bounded by a flange protruding several inches. Upon one side is placed an opening, closed by a hinged door. Upon the outside of the cylinder are bolted three bands, in which the section of the first is square, that of the third semicircular; the second, or middle band, is a strong spur gear. Passing through the cylinder are six pipes, parallel to one another in a plane, at an angle of fifteen degrees to the axis of the plane, and at an angle of from thirty to thirty-five degrees to the longitudinal axis of the plane, a perforated diaphragm being formed partially through the cylinder by means of punched plates placed between the pipes. After fully describing the construction of the furnace, he then proceeded to show the method of operating the cylinder with refractory silver ores. A fire being kindled in the fire-box, the cylinder is allowed to slowly revolve until heated to a dull red, when it is brought to rest with the door on top. In this position about 4,000 pounds of pulverized ore and from 200 to 400 pounds of salts are introduced. The door is then closed and securely fastened, fuel is added to the fire, and the cylinder is made to revolve at about one and a half turns per minute. The fire is so regulated that after an hour the sulphur contained in the ore commences to burn. The door in the back of the flue furnishes a means of sampling the condition of the ore in its progressive stages, and in some the salt is not added to the ore until subsequent to desulphurizing, in which case the flue-door is conveniently used. The cylinder has been also found to give excellent results in roasting. The compound auriferous pyrites to be treated by the Plattner process, in which case a small quantity of charcoal is subsequently introduced to the charge so as to facilitate the decomposition of the sulphate of copper produced.

THE "DIRECT PROCESS" IN IRON MANUFACTURE.

Mr. Thomas S. Blair, of Pittsburg, Penn., read a paper on the "direct process" in iron manufacture. The whole literature of the art, he said, so far as relates to the direct process, is, up to this time, but a history of failure. It is safe to say that more money, time, and talent have been fruitlessly spent in the pursuit of this object than in all the other unsuccessful efforts in the whole line of iron metallurgy. The British Iron and Steel Institute may certainly be taken as embodying the latest and most advanced ideas in every-thing that relates to iron metallurgy. At its meeting in London, March 19, 1872, the discussion which arose respecting the Dank's puddling-furnace brought out incidentally an expression of opinion on the direct process from some of its most eminent members.

Mr. Edward Riley said: "As regarded making wrought-iron direct from the ore, he believed there certainly was very little hope of that being carried on practically or profitably. He thought no one could conceive any method more simple than the present process of throwing materials into the blast furnace for the purpose of reducing them, and he was sure that all improvements in iron should commence with pig-iron. They could make it in any quantity, and they ought to start there. He could not conceive of any process of making iron cheaper."

Mr. Isaac Lowtham Bell thought that a certain amount of disrespect had been shown with regard to the blast furnace in speaking of it as a roundabout way of doing the work, and although it might be so, they could not conceive of any means so simple for getting rid of a large amount of extraneous matter as blast furnaces. These views seemed to have been acquiesced in generally by the members present. At their meeting in April, 1873, Dr. C. W. Siemens read a paper which may reasonably be supposed to represent the condition at that date of the art of iron-making in Great Britain so far as relates to the direct process. After describing the various attempts made by him to bring the direct process into practice and explaining the reasons which induced him to abandon them, one after the other, he uses these words: "These experiments convinced me that the successful application of reduced ores could not be accomplished through their conversion into spongy metal, and fully explained to me the want of success which has attended the previous efforts of Clay, Chenot, Yates and others to produce iron direct from the ore." He then describes a new method and apparatus wherein he begins by abandoning one of the cardinal features of a truly direct process—a feature pointed out by Dr. Hunt, viz., that the reduction of the oxide of iron can be obtained at a heat so much below that required for its subsequent combustion and fusion. Dr. Siemens, despairing of realizing this feature, begins, in his new process, by fusing the oxide. Such, I think, may be called a fair statement of the literature of this subject up to the present time. Consider for a moment how inviting a field of study this is. Nature provides us with the metal we want, chemically combined with oxygen, and mechanically mingled with other substances. Let us withdraw this oxygen from the iron, only leaving the rest as compounds, it alone being elementary. Next let us melt the product so that the iron shall, simply by difference of gravity, be separated from the dross and then poured into proper molds. Here we have but two steps each of apparent simplicity, first reduction, second fusion. Such is the ideal which by contrast makes the old system appear so crude, unscientific, and roundabout that the term "direct" applied to the new sounds like the promise of a great and beneficent revolution. We know that carbon at a certain heat will dissociate the iron and the oxygen, yet leave the other mineral matter of the ore unreduced, giving metallic iron—wrought iron—as the result. We know further that we have at command furnaces in which this product can be melted down in a bath of cast-iron and so treated that it shall result in iron ingots in any desired degree of carbonization. We know that if the reduction of the ore can be thus effected the elements of cost in fuel, labor, &c., will make the product cheaper than pig-iron; and, also, that the melting process is less costly than puddling, whereas its product is of greater value. Why is it, then, that while the whole iron industry of the world is struggling, by small economies, to realize a return upon its capital, this most plain, most prominent of all economies remains unpracticed? There has been a link missing, without it all is naught. There has been no thorough, uniform, economical process of reduction. The missing link is true iron-sponge. It is that which I come here to exhibit to you—to tell you how it is obtainable and to show you that by the means I shall describe it is within the reach of all. Let me guide you while we travel from the point at which I started to the final point of success. We are in a chemical laboratory; we take a small porcelain tube and fill it with a mixture of pulverized peroxide of iron and charcoal; next we seal the ends of the tube hermetically, then expose it to heat by immersing it in a bath of brightly red-hot sand for a certain time, (varying with the character of the ore,) then take it out, cool it, and after cooling break it open and pour out the contents. Carefully separating and testing them we find that we have obtained particles of metallic iron. Now, what conditions did we observe to get this result? First, there was contact of the iron oxide with carbon; second, there was isolation from the free oxygen of the atmosphere; third, there was the heat of bright redness; fourth, there was a certain duration of time; fifth, there was continued isolation from the air until cold. Hence we have established the fact that if a peroxide of iron be brought into contact with a sufficient quantity of carbon with perfect isolation from the atmosphere while exposed for a sufficient length of time to a sufficient heat, and then cooled down to a sufficient degree while still isolated from the air, the oxygen and the iron will be dissociated, the oxygen passing off in a gaseous form and leaving the iron behind. Now chemistry supplies us with the materials by which we can gain the metallic iron directly from the ore, and it becomes simply an engineering question how to meet all the necessary conditions so as to conduct it on a large scale. Rejecting former methods, we confine ourselves to the question of reduction by giving preference to the vertical chamber to be filled at the top and drawn at bottom, and working continuously. But in all we discover one fatal defect. There is no adequate provision for the isolation of the material either while under treatment or while cooling, or both. The dilemma is this: we want an apparatus that shall work continuously on a scale of considerable magnitude, taking and discharging material at short intervals, yet always closed to the entrance of free oxygen. Now, this chamber must be surrounded by heat for a certain distance down and by a cooling medium below that; because we intend to reduce first and cool down. The difficulty as regards keeping out the air takes care of itself. By this device the dilemma is answered. Mr. Blair here described his process for imparting and maintaining the necessary heat, &c., and reverting to the original statement of the conditions to be met, said we now have, first, a provision for the contact of iron ore and carbonaceous matter by mingling them before changing into one cylinder. Second, we isolate the materials from free oxygen, while in the zone of reduction. Third, we conduct the required degree of heat through the mass. Fourth, our apparatus enables us to hold it under treatment for any length of time desired, and, fifth, we have continued the isolation until the product was too cool to be oxydized on exposure to the air. Thus we have realized the laboratory experiment of the sealed tube, and the manufacture of iron-sponge becomes as simple as any of the operations in the art of iron making. From the general principles above laid down, it will be easy to plan a good working reducing furnace, but there are a number of details of construction and management which will interest you. Having stated the details, he continued to say, I am able to announce to you another important fact, namely, that the reduction, say of a fairly bright red heat—and with carbon alone as the reducing agent, no carbon whatever is taken up by the iron. That question is now set at rest, and I have had frequent analyses made of iron-sponge, produced from various descriptions of ore, and in no case has combined carbon been found. With respect to the carbonaceous matter used as the reducing agent, I would state that in regular practice we have, up to the present time, used charcoal. Our experiments have been conclusive as to the reducing power of other substances, and we shall early in the Spring take measures to use coke from washed coal. For the country east of the Alleghanies the anthracite culm should furnish an exceedingly cheap reducing agent. The estimate of the quantity required you will find very easily made. Heretofore I have confined my attention to the case of reduction by carbon only, but there are other substances, as you are aware, which accelerate its combination with iron. Another important feature is this, that the resistance of the oxygen against its dissociation from the iron increases in inverse ratio to the quantity remaining. From this arises the talk sometimes so freely indulged in, about iron-sponge as a well-known article quite at command if wanted. The second step in the direct process is the fusion of the iron-sponge. The open hearth gas furnace enables us to produce a homogeneous product—cast ingots. After discussing the various definitions of steel as distinguished from iron, he said that these ingots of iron or steel are produced by melting wrought iron in cast iron. Here, then, is an operation for which the iron-sponge is especially adapted. It is more fusible than any other form of wrought iron, and its mineral portion will be separated by the act of fusion without any special treatment whatever. I consider it a very desirable step in the perfecting of the direct process that we should dispense with cast-iron in the open hearth, and for two cogent reasons. First, because we have now turned the tables, and wrought iron is cheaper than pig; and, second, because the less pig we use the better the quality of the product. The direct process demands so much smaller an amount of fuel that the proper plan for realizing the most profitable results in practicing it will be to go to the mines, and there produce the sponge at least, and in many cases the ingot also. The extreme simplicity of the plant required, and the ease with which the process can be conducted on a small scale, if desirable, also point to the mine as the proper locality for the work, up to, as I say, the sponge always, the ingot often. Finally, there is one aspect at least of this branch of the subject that must be gratifying to all. I refer to the humanitarian view. The word "puddling" finds no place in the direct process. No such exhausting, over-taxing labor is demanded in any of its operations; and as it is a truly scientific method of iron metallurgy, so does it, in common with all true science, point to the ultimate reconcilement of capital and labor. [Applause.]

THE DIAMOND DRILL FOR DEEP BORING.

Mr. Oswel J. Heinrich, Superintendent of the Mid-Lothian Colliery, read a paper on "The diamond drill for deep boring, compared with other systems of boring." In all deep borings where rods or tubes are used the great delay is encountered in raising and lowering the same; in this respect time is saved in using the cable for boring. Being compelled to use tubes in connection with the diamond drill the great object is, therefore, he said, to enable us to raise them at least with such a speed as not to subject the diamond bit to unusual blows. It is, therefore, indispensable to have a hoisting drum or bobbin and pulley of good size, say from three to four feet, to use a cable strong enough to raise from 4,500 to 6,500 pounds or more, and to place the drum far enough from the boiler not to subject the rope to the radiant heat of the latter. Such arrangements cannot be effected in constructions when everything is crowded around and bolted to a moveable boiler. It is unquestionably better to have the running-gear for drill in deep boring as well as the hoisting-gear independent of the boiler, and not directly connected, as in most of the machines now sold. For the hoisting engine the direct-acting double-cylinder pattern ought, he said, to be used in order to arrest or withdraw the rods at any given point, indispensable in cases of accident as well as in cases of raising rods at a dead lift upon the starting point. For a bore-hole of 1,000 feet there should be an engine of at least 8-horse power, for 1,500 feet 12-horse power; when all speed is required in boring. It ought to be mounted upon high and broad wheels attached to a substantial frame, to prevent difficulties in its movement over soft and marshy ground. The great weight of a line of rods for 1,000 or 1,500 feet, averaging from 4,500 to 7,000 pounds, makes it also indispensable that the running gear of the drill should be firmly supported by a heavy frame down to the ground and bolted to the foundation sills, not to a thin shell of boiler plate, as in some constructions. The derrick should be of sufficient height and strength to raise from thirty to forty feet of rods at one lift. Only a few men, say two, being generally necessary to run the drill, a third one will be sufficient to assist in raising the rods if properly fixed. This can be done by having a movable crane with wheels upon the top of the derrick to move the rods sideways. As the time required to remain at one point is short, the bore-house should be more limited and lighter in construction. It can be placed under the derrick, and enable the prosecution of work night and day in all seasons if required. The rope for hoisting rods should be a flat wire rope when necessary to obtain within reasonable accuracy the course of the stratification by means of one bore hole, or in case of a check when three holes are used to determine the same in its medium bearing. While a round cable will twist and untwist the flat will retain its position when properly loaded. The secret of success in the diamond-bit drill depends on the proper setting of the bit on account of its costly material. The selection of the carbons is in itself a matter of importance. It will appear that those of a rough scoria-like appearance, of a more brownish tint, possess the most enduring qualities. In setting they should be dove-tailed, and in an ascending position with the rotary motion, but opposing the most resistance to the metal around it. They must also "cover each other," so as to oppose as large and complete a grinding surface as possible. The actual wear of the carbons is comparatively very little, and, in spite of its high price, will, by proper care, be less than the wear in steel and charge for sharpening tools in a percussion-drill. Heavy loss can only occur in losing diamonds frequently, which generally arises from bad setting. He instanced having used one diamond in three bits, and perforated 826 feet in all kinds of rocks. It is also erroneous, he said, to attempt to save in cost of carbons by not using enough of them for one bit. There should be at least in a bit of two-inch diameter twelve carbons, and sixteen will not hurt it. In regard to accidents in boring, so much delaying the operation by percussion-drills, it appears the diamond-drills, if not aiming to overdo the work in deep boring, will afford also far greater safety. No dispute can exist in regard to the great ability of the diamond drill in the hardest rocks. It will perform its work in fact almost with more ease in a hard granite or hard, silicious sand-stone than in softer stratas. At moderate depths, from 100 to 200 feet, from two to three feet per hour, in hard, silicious sand-stone, at medium speed, can be made; in softer sand-stones or clay slates even more was perforated. But no such speed can be expected at greater depths. Trouble has been anticipated in perforating soft shales, or fine clay, which might prevent the application of the diamond drill, in consequence of "caving," or washing of the strata above. But it may be stated that perfect soft shales, forming plaster clay in the core-barrel, have been perforated to the thickness of thirty-eight inches. Also perfect fossil clay slates, in the thickness of eleven feet, have been passed without encountering any difficulty at the time or afterward. In the instance of the fos- clay, it is true that the core-barrel was choked but by boring an inch or two at the time, lifting the rod up, and giving the full force of the pump upon the same, the plug of clay was ejected, and work passed on in this way, reducing only the speed made. This in thick strata may form an objection to the diamond bit, and deserves the attention of engineers. The depth to which we will be able to use the diamond is yet to be ascertained. It appears for deeper borings a supporting bit, if it may be so called, would be desirable to run in advance of a larger or several larger bits above it. This plan would probably still more accomplish the partial claim laid upon the solid concave bit to steady the rods. It would also offer the means to increase the size of the hole for purposes where such increase is desirable. Having passed over a number of practical questions in regard to the diamond drill, he compared its economical features with other means of deep boring, and wished to convey that, if it had a fair trial, still more favorable results would be exhibited.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Cox next exhibited and explained a new and improved chain for measuring. It is made of steel, and is 500 feet in length, and can be wound up like a tape measure.

EXPLOSION AT DUNBAR FURNACE.

E. C. Pechin, of Dunbar, Fayette County, Penn., read a paper on the explosion at the Dunbar Furnace. He said: At the suggestion of some members of the institute, attention is called to the record of the working of the Dunbar Furnace during the twelve months ending in January, 1874. During this period, with a product of over 11,000 gross tons, not a single ton of white or mottled iron has been made, and not over five per cent. of close mill. About one-third was foundry, and the balance an open, soft, gray, forge iron. The furnace is 16 feet by 58 feet high, close top, fine Connellsville coke, native argillaceous carbonates, containing about thirty-five to forty per cent. metallic iron when raw, mixed with one-tenth to one-fifth Lake Superior ores and mill cinder. As the native ores are very silicious, the amount of lime used is large, from one-quarter to one-half ton to a ton of iron. The consumption of fuel averages from one-half to three-quarters of coke to a ton of iron. Such regular working shows a furnace in good condition, and a high degree of attention and ability on the part of the founder, Mr. Healey; it always carries enough fuel to insure a standard gray iron. The heats, ordinarily 850° to 900°, are most carefully watched and regulated. If the furnace works hot, as is often the case, with a tendency to swing off in silvery iron, it is cooled down by the blast. The ordinary pressure of blast is 4 to 5 pounds, but in such case it is increased to 7, 8, or even 9 pounds, until the tendency is checked, but with a little practice the keeper and engineer can tell by the cinder what changes to make in heats and blast. It becomes an interesting question whether the irregular workings of many furnaces is not caused by too much dependence upon the hot blast, and not enough upon the engine and fuel. As far as can be ascertained the above running is the most regular on record in this country, and the object in introducing the subject is more to call out comparisons than to indulge in boasting. This regularity was rudely interrupted on the evening of Friday, Jan. 16, 1874, by a terrific explosion of gas. The receiver was 54 feet in diameter, 75 feet long, running through the casting-house, and made of the best 3-16 iron. It was connected at a point with a 30-inch pipe leading to the hot-blast stoves, and at another point with a similar pipe leading to the old and new engine. It was the intention in the Spring to move the old engine, but in the meantime a connection was carried around it to the new engine, so as to use the old engine in case of necessity—a very wise precaution as it turned out. About noon on Friday a leaking tuyere had been removed from the back arch, but toward night the founder became suspicious of the new tuyere. He cast at 8 instead of 9, the usual hour, the iron running hot and fluidly, and proving a number two foundry. He took the men from the casting-house, and was just drawing the back tuyere when an explosion of fearful violence took place, shaking the vicinity like an earthquake, and distinctly heard at a distance of from ten to thirteen miles. The receiver was split into fragments, ripped, twisted, and torn vertically, horizontally, and every other way. Pieces were carried over a quarter of a mile. The iron roof of the casting-house, fifty by eighty, was rolled up in a shapeless mass and jammed in the lower corner of the casting-house. Great holes were torn in the heavy walls of the casting and old engine-houses. A temporary frame building over the new engine supplied the office, with the smallest amount of physical exertion, with kindling wood for many days, and the débris generally looked as if it had been in the mill of the gods, although there is abundant evidence that on this occasion it wasn't ground slow. The vagaries of the gas were curious, and an interesting question remains, Why should it have thus vagarized? The pipe between the hot blast and receiver was undisturbed, not a seam or a rivet started, but all that was left of the receiver was the head connected with this pipe, looking like young Norval's father's shield, with the old gentleman in an attitude. Every rivet was cut off as smoothly as with a chisel. The red lines show the point of fracture; every flange was broken and torn off except one, which was left sound and tight. The pipes between the flanges were blown off bodily, the pipes themselves being uninjured. The bolts connecting the flanges and the cast-iron flanges themselves were cut off and broken. The larger pipe remained in its place and uninjured. The force exerted was so tremendous that, in drawing off the pipe connecting with the new engine, it broke great pieces off of the heavy castings of the upper and lower blast cylinder heads, and cracked one side of the massive standard supporting the blast cylinder. Of course, the engine was completely disabled. One man was instantly killed, having been decapitated by the receiver. His head was found fifteen feet from his body, rolled up in the heavy sheet-iron. Two men standing in the lower end of the casting-house were injured, one seriously and the other slightly. Had the explosion occurred a minute sooner, the founder and all the men could hardly have escaped death. Fortunately all the steam and water pipes were left intact—the old engine only slightly injured, and there was on hand a lot of old "16" pipe. By working night and day, the repairs were completed, a temporary connection made, and on Monday night at 8 o'clock the blast went on again, after a stoppage of three days. One long and handsome record was broken by 9½ tons of white iron. This was satisfactory in one sense, as it showed us that we could make white iron, if it was absolutely necessary, but at a very great cost. The query now presents itself: Why was there an explosion? The furnace was never in better condition—working with perfect regularity. The suspected tuyere was not leaking, because it went back, and is now in use. The dampers were raised as usual when the blast was off, the gas flues leading to the boilers were open, leading into a stack 116 feet, and, of course, with a powerful draft. There were valves in all the tuyere stocks. These were burned, but there is no doubt but that the front tuyere stock was open. The gas must have gone back through the opening, (only 6-inch pipe,) through the hot blasts and long 30-inch pipe, doing no damage until it reached the receiver, and then doing all the damage it could. But that it should have gone backward through the small pipe, when it had ninety inches of openings at the top of the furnace, must, among all fair-minded people, be considered a vagary. Another point is worthy of note: Our gases not having given us enough heat under our boilers, some three weeks before the explosion we had been using a small shovel full of raw coal with each barrow of coke. This we found to work admirably, giving us great additional heat both under the boilers and in the hot blast ovens. Whether this small amount of coal, which certainly must have given off all its gases in the upper part of the furnace, had an influence in producing the explosion, must be decided, if at all, by others. It is usual to shut the door after the pony is gone, so we have put in two of O'Hartman's automatic valves, of sufficient capacity to let off the gases from the furnace. If, therefore, a blow-up is arranged for the future, the furnace will have to go and not the receiver. The moral of this story is, if you run a furnace and have not an automatic valve, go right home and put one up, anyhow, to let off the gas and as many more as you think necessary to make you feel at ease.

THE OHIO COAL FIELDS.

Dr. Hunt entered into a description of the coal mines of Ohio, pointing out upon a map the large tract of country which must to a great extent depend upon these coal-fields for supplies. The coal region extends in a southern and westerly direction, and covers an area of 10,000 square miles. The coals fit for the manufacture of iron were confined within a narrow region in the north. The coal regions of Ohio were known many years ago, but the means did not then exist of developing the mines. In some of the coal districts in this region the coal is almost entirely free from sulphur, having only three or four per cent. of ash, and contains from fifty-nine to sixty-one per cent. of fixed carbon. Experiments had shown that the coal of the Nelsonville seam of Hawkin's Valley is capable of bearing the burden of the furnace without any mixture of coke. The afternoon session then adjourned.

For Evening Session see Eighth Page.

THE LATE ROBBERY AT NEW-ROCHELLE BY MASKED BURGLARS.

The trial of John Burns, alias John Orr, alias Billy Woods, for complicity with Kelly, Conroy, and Griffin in robbing the residence of Miss Emmett, at New-Rochelle, on the 23d of December last, which was to have been commenced at White Plains, was postponed until the April term of the Court of Sessions, in consequence of the necessary absence of the detectives who made the arrest of the offenders. Counsel for the prisoner (Burns) moved that he be admitted to bail, inasmuch as they were prepared to prove his absence from the scene of robbery at the time it was committed, by persons of respectability, living at Catskill and Tivoli, a hundred miles distant. The District Attorney desired time to consult with some witnesses for the prosecution not present, and Wednesday next was assigned for the consideration and discussion on the question of bail. Several witnesses for the prosecution assert in the most positive manner as to seeing the prisoner at Pelham Bridge and City Island before and after the robbery of the Emmett cottage. It is understood that four witnesses from Catskill have been to the jail at White Plains, and identified Burns as one of the parties concerned in the daring robbery there, and that it is probable Burns will be sent there for trial.

THE LATE KING LUNALILO.

PARTICULARS OF HIS DEATH ON THE 3D OF FEBRUARY.

QUEEN EMMA AND DAVID KALAKAUA THE RIVAL CLAIMANTS TO THE HAWAIIAN THRONE.

The telegraph has already brought from San Francisco tidings of the death of King Lunalilo of Hawaii on the 3d inst. From an extra issued from the office of the Honolulu *Commercial Advertiser* we obtain the particulars, as follows:

Lunalilo, the people's choice, the liberal-minded, amiable, and generous-hearted King of Hawaii, is no more. After a lingering illness of some four months, during which he was visibly declining from day to day under the ravages of pulmonary disease, the King expired without pain at 8:50 o'clock on the evening of Feb. 3. There were present in the bed-chamber the attending physicians, Hon. Mrs. Bishop, his Highness C. Kanaina, the King's father; her Ex. R. Keelikolani, his Ex. Robert Stirling, Minister of Finance, and Hon. Mrs. Naea. Although the demise of the King had been hourly anticipated for days, its announcement on Wednesday morning was received with profound sorrow by the whole community, while the native subjects of the deceased high chief, following their ancient custom, gave vent to their feelings in loud wailings, that, echoing through the still air of early daylight, had a peculiarly mournful effect. The news of the King's death flew over the town like a flash of electricity, and by 10 o'clock many hundreds of people had collected in the grounds of Haimoeipo, the King's private town residence, where the body lay. At 1 o'clock, preparations having been completed in the Palace near by, the body was placed on a bier and conveyed thither, to be laid in state on the ensuing day. The crowd of silent and decorous spectators opened to the right and left, while the solemn procession of Government officials and the staff of the late King, with the shrouded bier in the midst, slowly passed along. The moon shone with unclouded brightness, and the deep stillness was broken only by the sound of the measured steps of the procession. It was a scene for the poet or the painter. At 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning minute guns were fired from the battery on Punchbowl, and also from H. B. M.'s ship Tenedos and United States ship Tuscarora, while the flags were displayed at half-mast from the various Government and Consular flag-staffs and the shipping in port. Notice having been given that the remains of the late King would lie in state between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at the former hour and throughout the entire prescribed time, the population of the city and its environs poured in a steady stream through the gate of Iolani Palace into and through the East Room to gaze for the last time upon the features of their beloved sovereign. Many, both foreigners and natives, shed tears of genuine grief, (while the dismal wail resounded from the crowd without,) as they looked upon the manly form now still and cold in death, of him who but a few short months ago was so full of buoyant hope and promise for his country. In front of the palace, on either side of the entrance, were drawn up the Honolulu Rifles as a guard of honor. Within the audience-room, surrounding the bier, were the Cabinet Ministers of the late King, the Judges of the Supreme Court, members of the Privy Council, and the high chiefs. The scene was an impressive one, as, hour after hour, the crowd continued to slowly pass from the hall of the old palace through the room where four Kings of Hawaii—three Kamehamehas and now Lunalilo—have been successively laid in state.

LUNALILO'S HISTORY.

The late King was of the highest lineage of the native chiefs of these islands. Kaleimamahu and Kaheiheimalie were his maternal grandparents. The first was a half brother of Kamehameha the Great, by the same father, the celebrated chieftain Keoua. Kaheiheimalie, his grandmother, was own sister to Kaahumanu, who, as Premier, held the principal authority of the Kingdom after the death of Liholiho and during the minority of Kamehameha III. Kekauluohi, the late King's mother, was thus of the highest rank among the hereditary chiefs. Originally one of the Queens of Liholiho, (or Kamehameha II.,) after his death she was married to Charles Kanaina, a commoner, and from this union was born his late Majesty, Lunalilo. In 1839 she was selected by Kamehameha III. as his Kuhina Nui, or Premier, an officer recognized under the old system of Hawaiian Government as second only in authority to the King, and without whose signature even no act of the King was legal. This important position in the Government Kekauluohi continued to hold until her death in 1845, being known as Kaahumanu II., when she was succeeded by the late John Young, uncle to her Majesty, Queen Emma. The late King was educated at the Royal School, established by the American Mission in 1839, and conducted by Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Cooke. Here, in company with the late Kamehameha IV. and Kamehameha V., and other scions of the chiefs, numbering in all some fifteen, he became well versed in the common branches of an English education. He was always noted as a bright scholar, and early developed a taste for literature and poetry. Of a peculiarly amiable and genial disposition, he was affable and polite to all, and was particularly endeared to his countrymen, by whom he was designated as "*ke alii lokomaikai*"—the kind chief—in marked contrast to the stern and sometimes cruel treatment they were accustomed to receive at the hands of their chiefs. That Lunalilo, as a private individual, before his accession, had faults, is well known, which is as useless to deny as to dwell upon. It is also true that he was practically ignored by the two previous administrations, and, as he often complained after arriving at manhood, he was never afforded an opportunity of becoming acquainted with public affairs, or to prove whether he possessed any adaptation for business. Thus inexperienced, but with noble and liberal instincts, and high aspirations for the welfare and improvement of his people, he was suddenly and unexpectedly called to the throne a little more than a year ago by the death of Kamehameha V., and the undivided choice of the nation. So brief has been his reign and under such peculiar circumstances, that it is hardly a fair subject for criticism, and we can only speculate upon what he might have accomplished had not He who doeth all things well thus early closed the mortal career of Hawaii's much-loved Lunalilo.

THE RIVAL CLAIMANTS TO THE THRONE.

Under the Constitution the duty devolves upon the Cabinet of the late King immediately to call a "meeting of the Legislative Assembly, who shall elect by ballot some native Alii of the Kingdom as successor to the throne." Accordingly, on the death of the King, the members of the Cabinet were immediately called together, when an order in Council was issued calling an election. Immediately after the death of the King, Queen Emma issued the following proclamation to the Hawaiian people:

Whereas, His late lamented Majesty Lunalilo died on the 3d of February, 1874, without having publicly proclaimed a successor to the throne; and, whereas, his late Majesty did, before his final sickness, declare his wish and intention that the undersigned should be his successor on the throne of the Hawaiian Islands, and enjoined upon me not to decline the same under any circumstances; and, whereas, many of the Hawaiian people have, since the death of his Majesty, urged me to place myself in nomination at the ensuing session of the Legislature; therefore, in view of the foregoing considerations and my duty to my people and to the memory of the late King, I do hereby announce and declare that I am a candidate for the throne of these Hawaiian Islands, and I request my beloved people, throughout the group, to assemble peacefully and orderly in their districts, and to give formal expression to their views on this important subject, and to instruct their Representatives in the coming session of the Legislature. God protect Hawaii.

EMMA KALELEONALANI.

HONOLULU, Feb. 5, 1874.

The next day David Kalakaua issued the following counter blast:

TO THE PEOPLE: The President of the public meeting held at Kawaihao on Wednesday, the 4th of February, 1874, has communicated to me the unanimous sentiment of that meeting as expressed in the resolutions adopted, in which you have declared your wish that I should be chosen as King of our beloved country at the session of the Legislative Assembly called to meet on the 12th of the present month. I sincerely thank you, people of my ancestors, for the expression of your confidence in naming me as the successor to the throne; and, knowing myself to be in sympathy with you, I shall study to carry out your wishes. His late Majesty died without nominating or proclaiming a successor to the throne, and it therefore devolves upon the Legislative Assembly, under the constitution, to elect a sovereign. I accept your nomination of myself to this high and responsible position of guardian of the Government, with the earnest hope that that Government may be conducted wisely, and so as to secure and perpetuate our national independence and the preservation and prosperity of our race. God preserve Hawaii.

KALAKAUA.

HONOLULU, Feb. 6, 1874.

THE CHANCES OF EACH.

The following extract from an editorial in the same extra of the *Commercial Advertiser* indicates that, in the opinion of that paper, David Kalakaua is most likely to secure the throne:

"There is now, apparently, a prospect of something like a contest in the approaching extra session of the Legislature, on the question of a successor to the throne. A second candidate has been placed before the country in the person of her Majesty Queen Emma, the widow of King Kamehameha IV. The Queen is a woman—in the highest sense of the word—whom all have learned to honor and esteem for noble qualities and noble deeds. And while we heartily concede all this, together with that consideration and chivalric forbearance which is due her sex, we must express our profound regret that her partisans have chosen to add to the existing complication of affairs by placing her name in opposition to that of the High Chief Kalakaua. We assume it as quite certain that a large majority of the members of the Assembly will be found to have been instructed by their constituencies to vote for the chief whose candidacy was so emphatically indorsed at the public meeting of Wednesday last."

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Alfred Brown, Alexander Reid, George Farley, and Robert Henry, all indicted for burglary, pleaded guilty to an attempt and were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months.... Louis Shait, alias Charles Burnett, against whom three indictments for burglary, larceny, and receiving stolen goods had been found, pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for five years.... Nicola Zucarrello, an Italian, pleaded guilty to carrying concealed weapons. There being extenuating circumstances, he was sent to the Penitentiary for twenty days.

THE ANNEXED TOWNS.

The joint committee on the annexation of the three towns of Westchester County held another session in the City Hall yesterday. Supervisor Close suggested that the committee apply to the Legislature to appoint three Commissioners to consider the doubtful questions connected with annexation, with a view to their immediate settlement. The other members favored this proposition, after which the committee adjourned until Friday next, when a bill embodying the proposition will be ready for submission.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Khan of Khiva has paid 100,000 roubles of the indemnity imposed upon him.

A colossal bronze statue of John Bunyan has been cast. The statue is a gift of the Duke of Bedford to the town of Bedford.

Ahmed Pasha, the chief constructor of the Turkish Navy, is arranging for the building in London of a small monitor of the Devastation type.

The *Official Gazette* of St. Petersburg publishes an imperial decree sanctioning M. De Lesseps' scheme for the construction of the Central Asian Railway.

The English cricketers played at Sydney on the 7th of February a combined fifteen of Melbourne and Sydney. The latter made 189 runs against 406 scored by the English eleven.

The *Echo de Bruxelles* announces that the eldest daughter of the King of the Belgians will shortly be betrothed to a Prince of the Austrian imperial family.

It is a noteworthy fact that the Lord Mayor of London, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and the Lord Mayor of Dublin are all members of the new Parliament.

A portion of the German press is now advocating the introduction of legal provisions to make voting in Parliamentary elections compulsory. They propose, that is to say, to attach a penalty to abstention from voting.

The death, at Copenhagen, is announced of Gen. Wedelfeldt, aged ninety. He was present at the naval battle in 1807 when the Danes were obliged to deliver up their fleet to the English under Admiral Gambier.

Lectures on cookery are becoming popular in some of the large towns of England. The latest course we have heard of has been begun at Leeds, under the auspices of the Ladies' Council of the Yorkshire Board of Education.

France has had presented to her a gratifying financial report for 1873. The exports had increased by 165,000,000 francs on those of 1872. The import duties show an increase of 70,000,000, and the aggregate of the direct taxes has risen by 86,000,000.

The Pekin *Gazette* is the oldest journal in the world. It is printed on a large sheet of yellow silk, and appears in the same form, with the same characters, and on the same kind of stuff as it did a thousand years ago. The only change is in the writers.

The sickness among British forces at the Gold Coast seems to have been very much exaggerated. The latest telegram to London says: "The health of the troops, both afloat and ashore, is excellent. Absolutely clean bills of health have been returned from several stations."

Boring has been commenced to ascertain the practicability of a tunnel under the Solent, so as to effect a railway communication with the Isle of Wight. The borers are at work at Stone's Point, near the mouth of the Beaulieu River, on the Hampshire coast, opposite West Cowes.

A project is on foot for the erection of a public aquarium at Liverpool, and a company has been formed for this purpose; a suitable site has been secured close to the Philharmonic Hall, and operations will, it is said, be begun at once. It is estimated the building will cost about £45,000.

Wm. Robinson, a butcher, of Ticknall, Derbyshire, has been sent to prison for three months, with hard labor, for exposing for sale, in the Burton market, a number of pieces of mutton unfit for human food. The example might be followed in New-York, with much advantage to the public.

In Persia brigandage appears to be increasing. The English mail proceeding to Ispahan, and the Russian mail between Teheran and Resht, have both been plundered by brigands. Slavery still exists in Bokhara, fifteen fugitive Persians having lately escaped from slavery in Bokhara and taken refuge at a Russian fort.

M. De Lorgeril has just achieved a success which might be envied by the author of any screaming farce. Everybody in Paris is enjoying a hearty laugh at the expense of the eccentric legislator. He has proposed as a safe means of enabling France to raise her receipts to a level with her expenditure to establish a tax of two francs apiece on chimney-pot hats.

The Paris *Figaro* states that M. Lachaud, the counsel for Marshal Bazaine, has declined to receive any fees for his services, and the Empress Eugénie has sent him a *souvenir* in token of her appreciation of his disinterested exertions. The same paper adds that the expenses of the trial will be defrayed by the Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, who has also offered to provide for the education of the Marshal's children.

A correspondent at Paris, of an English journal, writes: It was stated yesterday that the Duc D'Aumale was about to bring an action against the Grand Chancellery of the Legion of Honor for the recovery of a legacy of 2,000,000 francs left by the Prince De Condé as a pension to the wounded Vendéens and old cavaliers of St. Louis. King Louis Philippe refused to allow the legacy to be distributed in that way, and handed it over to the Legion of Honor.

The very name of the Kingdom of Poland having just been changed into that of the province of Warsaw, a portion of the eastern districts will be shortly embodied with the adjoining provinces of Russia Proper. By this change the inhabitants of the annexed districts will lose the right of using the Polish language in their intercourse with the subordinate authorities—the only privilege still reminding them of their former independence.

Dr. Schmidt, Professor of Astronomy in the University of Athens, has just completed his great map of the moon. It is two metres in diameter, and is a marvel of accurate mapping and minute draughtsmanship. The shading is so exquisite that any part of the map may be examined by a lens without the appearance of coarse or rough work. The map represents the labor of thirty-four years, and is without doubt one of the greatest astronomical results of the century.

News from China received at Trieste states that the Chinese Government have received the Peruvian Envoy, who was the bearer of a proposal for a commercial treaty. China makes it a condition that the Peruvian Government shall declare all coolie contracts null and void, and transport the coolies back to China at its own expense. She also requires that Chinese emigrants to Peru in future shall be placed on the same footing as Europeans in the Peruvian courts of justice, and that Peru shall prohibit the importation of coolies from Macao.

Marriage, says the *Railroad Gazette*, would not seem to have any close connection with railroad traffic, but we find an officer of an East Indian railroad company explaining a falling off in the passenger receipts of the year by the fact that it was a "twelfth year," which is regarded by the Hindoos as so unfavorable to marriage that no one, or scarcely any one, is married. And as weddings are the great occasions in Hindoo life when there is great pomp and a general gathering together of friends, they cause a great deal of traveling.

Switzerland is again to be consulted, as in 1872, upon the question of revising the Federal Constitution. A project, differing in some degree from that which was submitted and rejected by the nation two years ago, has been adopted in the National Council by a majority of 103 to 20 votes, and in the States Council by 25 to 14. In accordance with custom, the scheme must, before becoming law, be presented for the approval of the nation, and sanctioned by a numerical majority of the electors and by a majority of the cantons.

Preparations are being made at Dornden, Tunbridge Wells, for the reception of Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne. This picturesque estate, which is pleasantly situated in the suburbs, has been recently purchased by the Marquis from Mr. Field. The house will undergo extensive alterations. It is situated in very pleasant grounds, which contain a miniature lake surrounded by artificial rockwood. Dornden is contiguous to the Royal Parade and the mineral spring, and from its eminence commands some of the loveliest views in the neighborhood.

Miracles continue to be wrought with surprising frequency in the south of France. A young girl living at Fontet, in the neighborhood of Bordeaux, is reported not only to receive visits from the Virgin, but also to be endowed with the power of curing sick persons by the laying on of hands. Surnamed "La Voyante," she is the wonder of the country round, and crowds flock to her cottage to be healed of their diseases. One man, who had been stricken with paralysis for many years, repaired to Fontet a few weeks ago to be operated upon. The process is thus described by two witnesses, one of them a doctor: A medal of St. Benedict was pressed against the patient's neck, and he was sprinkled with holy water. A terrible crisis then ensued, for he fell to the ground in convulsions, uttering loud cries. But in a few seconds the Virgin appeared, the sufferer became immediately calm, and recited the litanies to her in a very devout tone. Although not quite cured on the spot, he was so much better that he was able to walk, and the Virgin assured "La Voyante" that he would be completely delivered from an evil spirit in a few days.

ARKANSAS ART.

A UNIQUE SPECIMEN IN CINCINNATI—THE DREAMING IOLANTHE.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Feb. 25.

The above is the title of a unique work of art that has arrived in this city from the rural scenes of Arkansas, which was privately exhibited here yesterday. It is "a study in butter" by Mrs. Caroline S. Brooks, a daughter of the late Abel Shawk, of Cincinnati. A few months ago, while living on a farm near Helena, Ark., Mrs. Brooks began to sculpture faces in the butter she made, with her own hands, doing it to ornament the pats she prepared for market. The only implements at her hand were a common butter paddle, cedar sticks, broom straws, and a camel's hair pencil. The faces that sprang into relief under the touch of these rude tools possessed a singular charm for the farmer's wife, and she labored over them with patient delight. Mrs. Brooks has no technical knowledge of sculpture or drawing, and her work was the product of her intuitions. The same art impulses that led the now distinguished sculptor Meade to make snow statues, and that impelled Hiram Powers to construct stuffed images of noted actors in his early days, were, doubtless, the source of Mrs. Brooks' inspiration. In a brief space of time her faces in butter became the marvel of her neighborhood. Then one of them, christened Mary, Queen of Scots, by the reporters, was exhibited in Memphis, and the best judges of art there were greatly surprised by its excellence and originality. Mrs. Brooks continued to remodel her ideal, and was not satisfied until she found a subject in "the Dreaming Iolanthe." She discovered this character in a translation of "King Rene's Daughter," a poetical drama by the Danish poet, Henry Hertz. Iolanthe is a blind princess, from whom all knowledge of her sad misfortune is withheld until she reaches her sixteenth year. Mrs. Brooks presents a bust of the innocent and beautiful girl as she lies sleeping and almost glorified in happy dreams. The bust, which is somewhat less than life size, is in high relief in the concavity of a large tin pan. The head is but slightly turned from a full front view. The butter is almost white. Its translucence gives to the complexion a richness beyond alabaster, and a softness and smoothness that are very striking. The profile is pure Grecian. The hair ripples back in waves, and the lips are parted with a heavenly smile. The harmony of the face is exquisite. The ear is quite a marvel of delicate manipulation. In the absence of all technical knowledge of art Mrs. Brooks wrought at the bust until it realized to her completely the image in her imagination, and she has succeeded in creating a face that may yet make her famous. Artists say that, in spite of the mobility of the model, a cast can be taken of it. Before this is attempted, however, it is probable that the bust will be placed on public exhibition in this city. Mrs. Brooks has been advised to this step by connoisseurs who have seen the face. The fact that she has wrought in butter instead of clay counts nothing against her possession of dawning genius as a sculptress. Like Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, who wrote many a chapter of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* while glancing occasionally at the bubblings of the coming dinner on the cooking stove, Mrs. Brooks has fixed in lasting form at the kitchen table the poetic creatures of imagination. It is safe to assert that no other American sculptress has made a face of such angelic gentleness as that of Iolanthe. Mrs. Brooks is a native of Cincinnati, and has many friends here that are gratified by her sudden revelation of artistic power.

LIABILITIES OF EXPRESS COMPANIES.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald.

The case of Oppenheimer against the United States Express Company, recently decided by the Supreme Court of Illinois in favor of the defendants, is of importance to all shippers of goods and packages by express. The consignors in the case were merchants, in the custom of sending goods by the United States Express, and familiar with the rules of the company, as stated on their receipt blanks. One of these limited the liabilities of the company to $50 on any one package, when the value was not stated and the insurance premium not paid. A package sent with no mark of the value upon it was lost, and a claim of $3,800 set up. The company refused to pay, pleading the limitation of the receipt blank. The Superior Court of Chicago decided in favor of the company, and the Supreme Court of Illinois has confirmed the decision. The decision is fortified by a long array of precedents. The leading points are that the common carrier is liable in respect to his reward, and the compensation should be in proportion to his risk. As the carrier incurs a heavy responsibility he has a right to demand from the employer such information as will enable him to decide on the proper amount of compensation for the services and risk, and the degree of care he ought to bestow in discharging his trust. Such a limitation of the carrier's liability as that made by the United States Express Company is held to be reasonable and consistent with public policy. The court went further, and held that the defendant's claim of exemption from liability on the ground of want of good faith in not disclosing the value of the goods, would have been sufficient even had there been no qualifying provision in the receipt. The consignors knew there was a recognized distinction on the part of the company between valuable packages and ordinary freight, and that this distinction was kept up in every stage in the proceedings, from collection to delivery, extra care being taken of valuable articles in consideration of the higher rates charged. The consignors elected to take the risk of the loss rather than subject the plaintiffs to the enhanced charges that would have been made had the value of the packages been disclosed. It is further decided that the occasional disregard proved by showing a settlement for a higher amount than $50 on an unmarked package would not affect the right of the company to enforce the rule in any other case.

A MOTHER KILLED BY GRIEF.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* gives the following account of an incident which "happened," it says, in Crawfordville, Ind., on Sunday last: "The depot had been broken into that noon and some money and a quantity of tickets stolen from the office and things generally upset by a party of boys. Warrants were issued, and among them one for a boy named Mike McNeal. About midnight the McNeal family were called upon by the officer of the law, and informed that the boy Mike was wanted, at the same time reading the warrant. Mrs. McNeal was astounded, and said there must be a mistake. None of her boys would be guilty of theft, she knew, and it was all a mistake. Her feelings overcame her, and she fainted. The officer, however, bearing the warrant had no other course to pursue, but to demand the boy. The mother again fainted, and when she was restored to consciousness, the officers agreed to let the boy remain until they had seen the party by whom the warrant had been sworn out. If "Mike" proved to be the one, they would return to the house, if not, he would of course not be arrested. The officer found, however, that except in name, "Mike" was not the boy. The real culprit was a Mike McNeal, a cousin of the former. The officers returned to gladden, as they supposed, the mother's heart by telling her the boy was innocent. To their horror they reached the house and found Mrs. McNeal dead. The shock and grief combined had been so great as to kill her. The affair caused considerable excitement in town."

GOOD MEMORIES.

The Troy *Times* says that a few days since a gentleman from Chicago entered the store of a Troy merchant, and while there was accosted by a prominent River street business man, who remarked, "I think this must be Mr. M——, with whom I attended school in 1846." And sure enough it proved to be M——. It was now the turn of the Chicagoan to try his powers of memory, and he said, "I remember a schoolmate of mine named K——, and should certainly think you were he, but I believe he lives in Wisconsin." It was K——, who after leaving school had resided for some time in the West.

ABOUT HOPS.

The Cooperstown *Freeman's Journal* of this week estimates that about one-fourth of the hop-crop of 1873, grown in the County of Otsego, remains unsold in the hands of the growers at this date, and rather less than that proportion, taking the hop district of the State through. These hops are being gradually sold at thirty to thirty-five cents, cash to sixty days' credit. The price is kept down to those figures by continued importations of German and English hops. In some of the towns in Otsego County preparations are making for an increase in the acreage, but not to any very great extent. In order to keep up the present acreage it is necessary every Spring to set out many new yards. In some of the neighboring counties, it is reported, there will be a greater increase in the acreage. Some growers are contemplating, as an experiment, the setting out of roots to be brought into this State from California. The question to be considered is, Will they thrive well in our colder climate?

A POISONOUS HUMAN BITE.

A member of the Police force of Portsmouth, N. H., named Shannon, is seriously ill from the effects of a bite upon his hand, received from an enraged prisoner. The *Chronicle* says that about three weeks since a prisoner at the station-house asked Mr. Shannon for a bucket, and when the officer opened the door to pass it into his cell the prisoner rushed at him and seized him by the throat. Mr. Shannon struck at him with his right hand, just grazing the man's teeth. Since then the hand has swollen, and on Monday, after suffering great torture, he had the forefinger amputated by Dr. Potter, who found the bone completely rotten. Mr. Shannon lost the second finger of his left hand at the battle of Antietam.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 26.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 At. & P. Tel....c.	17	22 Pittsburg........	87⅝
500 West. Union......	75⅞	200 North-western....	58⅛
900 do..........	76	100 do.....b10.	58¾
800 do.........b3.	76⅛	500 do.........	58⅜
200 do.........b3.	76⅛	100 do.........	58⅛
500 do.........s3.	76	400 do........s3.	58⅜
100 Pacific Mail......	41¾	400 Rock Island......	107⅛
100 do..........	41⅞	10 do.........	106⅞
300 do..........	42	50 do.........	107
100 N. Y. C. & H....c.	104½	100 Ohio & Miss.....	33
200 Harlem Railroad.	132	20 do.........	32⅝
100 Erie Railway.....	46¾	400 do........s3.	32⅞
200 do..........	47	400 do.........	32⅞
100 do..........	47⅛	100 St. Paul.......s3.	46
500 do..........	47¼	100 Tol. & Wabash....	50⅜
300 do..........	47⅛	1100 do.........	50¾
100 do..........	47	300 do.........	50⅛
200 do..........	46⅞	100 do........b4.	50½
200 do........b30.	47⅛	100 Del., L. & West...	110¾
400 Lake Shore.......	81¼	100 Morris & Essex....	92⅝
1800 do..........	81⅛	100 Han. & St.Jo.s30.	31
200 do.........s3.	81⅛	100 do.........	31½
100 Union Pacific....c.	34⅜	100 do.........c.	31
700 do..........	34⅜	100 C., C. & I. C.......	31⅛
500 do.........s3.	34⅜		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$33,000 U. S. 6s,'81,C.	120½	$10,000 do.......	119¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.......	117¾	6,000 U. S. 5s,10-40 C.......	116
15,000 do.......	118	3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67......c.	119⅞
1,000 do......12.	117⅝	10,000 do.......	120
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.......	119⅝	17,500 do......s3.	120
500 do....sm'l.	119	2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.......	119¼
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.......	120⅜	50,000 U. S. 6s, C...	116½
500 do.......	120¾	10,000 U.S.5s,'81, R.	114⅞
5,000 do......12.	120⅜	4,500 do.......	114⅜
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.......	119	7,500 U.S.5s,'81, C.	114¾
2,000 do......12.	119⅛	10,000 do.......	114⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$8,000 N.Y.S. B. L., R.	107	100 Quick. Mg...b. c.	32⅛
10,000 S. C. 6s, new, J. & J.......b. c.	9	100 L. S. & M. S..b. c.	81¼
10,000 Erie 3d...b. c.	101½	300 do.........	81⅜
9,000 Erie 4th........	99	100 do.........c.	81⅜
6,000 N. Y. C. 7s,'76.	100¾	1100 do.........	81½
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st....	85	200 do.......s3.	81½
4,000 U. P. 10s, Inc..	82⅜	100 do.......b4.	81½
5,000 do.........	82½	300 do.........	81½
2,000 U. P. 7s, L. G..	82	700 do.........	81⅜
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div....	87½	200 do.......s3.	81¼
1,000 Gt. West. 2d..	84¼	100 Un. Pacific...b. c.	34⅜
2,000 Gt. W. 1st,'88.	93⅛	200 do.......s3.	34⅜
3,000 Ches. & O. 1st.	55½	1300 do.........	34½
500 do.........	55	600 do.......s3.	34½
5,000 N. J. C. Conv..	101¼	300 do......s15.	34¼
2,000 N.J.C. 1st, new.	106	300 do.........	34⅜
2,000 Mor. & Es. 1st.	106	100 do.........c.	34⅜
5,000 Cl. & Pitts. 3d.	100	100 do.........	34⅜
2,000 C. & R.I.& P.7s.	103½	200 do......s10.	34⅜
1,000 C. F. & M. 1st.	75	100 Cl. & P., g'd...b3.	87½
11,000 W. U. T. 7s.....	97	600 Chi. & N.W..b. c.	58
5,000 O. & M. C. S. F.	93	150 do.........	58¼
5,000 Del. & H. Reg. Bds. '91.......	103⅛	25 do.........	58
1,000 M.& S.P.8s,1st.	105⅝	23 C., C., C. & Ind....	81
2,000 Cen. Pac. G. B.	96	100 do...b.c.s30.	81⅛
3,000 West.Pac.Bds.	87½	200 N. J. C.......b. c.	106¼
2,000 M. & S.P.7s,gd.	89	80 do.........	106
2,000 M. & S. P., C. & M. Div.........	81	50 D.,L.& W..b.c.b3.	111
1,000 North Mo. 1st.	87	400 do.........	111⅛
500 A. & T. H. Inc....	78	200 do.........	111⅛
35 Ger. Am. Bank...	93½	220 Morris & Essex...	92½
50 Fourth Nat. Bnk.	106	15 do.........	92⅝
400 do.........	32	50 P., F. W. & C. Gd.	93⅝
20 A. & P. Tel...b. c.	16½	100 T. & W...b. c. b3.	50½
100 do.........c.	17⅛	75 do.........	50⅜
200 do.........	16½	500 do.........	50½
1100 W. U. T......b. c.	76	300 do.........	50⅜
200 do.......b3.	76⅛	500 do.........c.	50½
1700 do.........	76¼	500 do.......s3.	50⅜
300 do.........e.	76¼	500 do.........	50½
200 do.......b3.	76⅜	200 do.........	50⅝
100 do.........	76⅜	200 do.........	50¾
100 do.......s3.	76⅛	500 do.........	50⅝
300 do.........	76⅛	100 do.........	50⅝
100 Pacific Mail..b. c.	42	100 do.......s3.	50⅜
100 do.......b3.	42⅛	700 do.........	50¾
200 do.........	42	200 do.......b3.	50¾
20 U. S. Express.....	71¾	400 do.........	50⅝
100 do.......b. c.	71¾	1200 do.........	50½
10 Am. Ex...b. c. s3.	64½	600 do.......b3.	50½
50 N. Y. C. & H..b. c.	104⅛	300 do.........c.	50½
300 do.......s3.	104⅜	200 Chi. & R. I...b. c.	107⅛
200 do.........	104⅜	100 do.........	107¼
400 do.......b3.	104½	100 Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..b. c. b3.	46½
100 do.........	104⅜	100 do.........	46¼
1000 do......b30.	104⅝	200 Han. & S. J...b. c.	30⅞
300 do.........	104½	200 do.........c.	30¾
100 do.........	104⅜	100 do.........	31
200 Harlem.......b. c.	132½	100 do.........	30⅞
200 do.........	132⅜	100 Atl. & P. Pf...b. c.	19¼
200 do.........	133	100 do.........	19⅜
200 do.......b3.	133	10 do.........	18¾
100 do.......s3.	133	10 do.........	19
100 Michigan Central.	89½	100 do.........	19⅜
6 do.........	89	100 do.........	19½
100 do.......b. c.	89½	100 do.......b3.	19¼
50 do.........	89	100 do.........	19¾
1600 Erie.......b. c.	47	100 Ohio & M......b. c.	32¾
400 do.........	47⅛	100 C., C. & I. C..b. c.	31
		100 do.......s3.	31
		100 do.........	31¼
		200 do.........	31⅜
		100 do.........c.	31⅛
		100 do.........	31⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

200 West. Union..b3.	76⅛	75 Toledo & Wabash.	50⅜
100 do.........	76⅛	900 do.........	50½
800 N. Y. C. & Hud...	104⅛	400 do.......s3.	50⅜
1000 Union Pacific....	34½	200 do.........	50⅜
500 do.......b3.	34⅜	100 do.......b3.	50½
100 do......s10.	34¾	200 Del., Lack. & W..	111¼
1300 do.........	34½	100 do.......b3.	111¼
400 Lake Shore...b3.	81⅜	200 Han. & St. Jo....	30⅞
100 do.........	81⅜	200 C., C. & I. C.....	31
200 North-west...b3.	58⅛	100 do.........	31⅛
100 Rock Island.....	107⅜	100 Pac. R. of Mo.....	42⅜
100 St. Paul.........	46¼	200 Atl. & Pac. P.....	19¾
37 Morris & Essex...	92⅝	200 St. L. & Kan.C.b3.	30
200 Ohio & Miss......	32⅞		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$12,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.......bc.	119¾	63,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.........	119⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new...bc.	119⅛	2,000 U. S. 5s, C.,'81.	114¾
		12,000 U. S. 5s, C.,'81.	114⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 O'CLOCK P. M.

$2,000 M.6s,H.&St.Jo.	92½	300 Erie..........b. c.	47¼
5,000 Mo. St. 6s.....	95¼	500 do.........	47⅜
1,000 Cen. Pac. G. B.	96	100 Erie Pref.....b. c.	74
5,000 Un.Pac.10s,In.	82½	400 Harlem...b. c. b3.	133
1,000 Mich. Cen. 7s..	98½	100 do.........	132¾
6,000 N.J. Cen.1st n.	106	400 L. S. & M. So.b. c.	81⅜
5,000C.&R.I.&Pac.7s	103¾	200 do.......b3.	81½
18,000 Mor.& Ess.1st.	106	700 do.........	81½
5,000 Del. & H.R.'91.	103½	100 Union Pacific.b. c.	34⅜
9,000 L. Shore Div. Bds...b. c. b3.	97	1200 do.........	34½
2,000 North Mo. 1st.	87½	100 do......s10.	34½
2,000 Tol.&Wab.1st, St. Louis Div..	87½	100 do.........	34¾
3,000 Tol.&W.2d.b.c.	90	600 do.........	34¾
5,000Chi.&N.W.Con. Coup. G. Bds..	86	300 do.........	34⅜
1,000 M.&St.P.7s-10 Convt........	94	100 do.......s5.	34⅜
2,000 Alb.&.Sus.1st.	102	400 do.........	34½
3,000 Erie 4th.......	99	800 do.........	34⅜
42Del.&Hud.Can.b.c.	118	100 do.......s3.	34⅜
200 Con. Coal Md. b.c.	49	2300 do.........	34⅞
500 W. U. Tel. b. c.b3.	76¼	20 Clev. & Pitts.Gtd.	87⅝
300 do.........	76⅜	50 N. J. Central.b. c.	106
1600 do.........	76¼	200 Chi.& N.W.b.c.b3.	58⅛
100 do.........c.	76¼	100 do.........	58¼
300 do.......b3.	76⅜	100 do.........	58⅜
300 do.......s3.	76⅛	100 Chi.& N.W. Pf.b.c.	75⅛
700 do.........	76⅜	500 Chi.& R. I.b.c.b4.	107⅛
200 Quicksilver...b. c.	32	100 C.,M.& St.P.b.c.b3	46⅛
100 American Ex......	64⅞	100 do.........	46⅜
17 do.........	65	100 do.........	46⅜
100 Pacific Mail...b. c.	42	100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c.	72⅜
100 do.......s3.	42	100 Tol., W. & W. b. c.	50⅜
100 do.......b3.	42⅛	100 do.........	50⅜
100 do.........	42⅛	100 Ohio & Miss.b. c.	33
100 do.........	42⅜	100 do.........	32⅞
100 do.........	42¼	100 Morris & Essex..	92½
100 do.........	42¼	20 do.......b. c.	92⅝
100NY.C.&H.R.b.c.b3.	104⅝	100 C., C. & I. C..b. c.	31⅛
		200 do.........	31¼
		100 do.........	31⅜
		200 Atl. & Pac. Pf.b. c.	19⅞
		500 do.......s3.	19⅞
		300 do.......b3.	20
		100 Pac. R. of Mo.b. c.	42⅝

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000 Tenn.6s,n.s3.	89¾	1000 Union Pac..b3.	34⅞
300 Western Union..	76⅜	200 do......s10.	34⅝
300 do.......b3.	76½	1600 do.........	34⅞
500 do.......s3.	76⅜	1000 do.......b3.	35
2000 do.........	76½	3000 do.........	35
100 do.......b4.	76½	1500 do.........	35⅛
300 Quicksilver.......	33	300 do......s15.	34¾
100 do.........	34	700 do.......b3.	35⅛
400 Quicksilver Pf....	38	1200 do.........	35⅛
200 Pacific Mail.......	42⅜	200 do......s10.	35
100 do.........	42½	200 do.........	35
1200 do.........	42⅝	500 do.......b3.	35⅛
100 N. Y. C. & Hud....	104⅝	300 Rock Island.......	107¼
100 do.......b3.	104⅝	100 do......b15.	107¼
100 Erie Railway......	47⅜	100 St. Paul Pf......	72⅝
200 Harlem..........	133	100 do.......b3.	72¼
100 Mich. Cen.....s3.	89¼	100 do.........	72¼
800 Lake Shore...b3.	81⅝	1800 Toledo Wab......	50¾
900 do.........	81⅝	1000 do.......b3.	50¾
100 do.......b4.	81⅝	200 Han. & St. Jo.b3.	31½
500 do.........	81⅝	200 do.........	31½
100 do.......b3.	81¾	100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	39½
20 Pittsburg.......	87¼	300 C., C. & I. C.......	31⅜
200 North-western...	58⅜	600 Atl. & Pac. Pf.b3.	20

THURSDAY, Feb. 26—P. M.

The Wall street markets were again dull through most of the dealings to-day, but in the afternoon the reported action of the United States Senate in postponing the Banking and Currency question until the 30th March was construed as a relief to business for at least a month to come, so far as business interests have been held in suspense by the discussions at Washington. It now seems reasonably certain that the Senate will await the action of the House of Representatives on the questions of the Greenbacks and of National Currency, and if the two Houses cannot then be brought together, the $44,000,000 Greenbacks will be left, as at present, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, while the subject of Free Banking may go over to the next session of Congress.

Money rules very easy at 4@5 ₱ cent. on call loan, and 6@7 ₱ cent. on prime paper, with a fair currency, outside of Bank, for paper not strictly prime, at 8@10 ₱ cent.

Gold is less firm at 112⅝@112½ ₱ cent., and Exchange on London quiet at $4 83½@$4 84 to the £ Sterling. The Public Funds are a small fraction lower on the Coupon issues, owing to the lower figure for Gold and the dullness of Exchange, which affect orders for Europe. In the Railroad Bonds there is a steady investment demand at the Exchange Board for the old New-York and Harlem Mortgages. In regard to the First Mortgage of the New-York and Oswego Midland Road, we understand that the preparations for foreclosure under the German-American arrangement, free of all complication with the other interests in the concern, are going on well. It is probable, although by no means certain, that the First Mortgage Bondholders will trust their case, which is a plain one, to the New-York State Courts, although the Foreign creditors might go into the United States Courts.

The dullness in the Share speculation at the Stock Exchange was partially relieved, as we have intimated, in the Afternoon, and a recovery in prices was equal to ½@¾ ₱ cent. from the cheapest sales of the morning. The following prices were made at 3 o'clock, as compared with Wednesday night. The market left off steady.

Closing Quotations—Feb. 26.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	114⅜	114⅜
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	120⅝	120⅜
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	120	120
American Gold	112⅝	112½
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 84	$4 84
New-York Central and Hudson	104⅝	104⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	106⅞	107¼
Pacific Mail	41⅝	42¾
St. Paul Common	46	46¼
Western Union	75⅞	76¼
Union Pacific	34⅜	35½
Lake Shore	81¼	81¾
Toledo and Wabash	50⅜	50¾
Harlem	131¼	132½
North-west	57⅞	58¼
North-west Preferred	74⅞	75¼
C., C. and Indiana Central	31	31½
Adams Express	96½	96½
United States Express	72	72½
Wells-Fargo Express	77	77
American Express	64⅝	64¾
Delaware and Lackawanna	110¾	111¼
Central New-Jersey	106½	106½
Panama	115¾	116¼
St. Paul Preferred	72½	72⅛
Erie	47⅛	47⅛
Atlantic and Pacific	19	19⅞

The following are the prices at the Exchange Board for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ ct. reg., '81	119½	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	119¼
6 ₱ ct. coup., '81	120⅜	5-30 reg, '67	119⅛
5-20 reg., '62	117	5-20 coup., '67	120
5-20 coup., '62	118	5-20 reg., '68	119⅛
5-20 reg., '64	119	5-20 coup., '68	119¾
5-20 coup., '64	119½	10-40 reg	113¼
5-20 reg., '65	119½	10-40 coup	116
5-20 coup., '65	120⅜	5s coup., '81	114¾
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	119	6s Currency	116½

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the Railroad Bonds:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	95	D., L. & W. 7s, Con.	103½
N. Y. Cen. 6s R. E.	92	Tol. & W. 1st, Ext.	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s Subs.	92	Tol. & W. 1st,S.L.D.	87¼
N. Y. Cen. 1st Coup.	105⅜	Tol. & W. 2d	90
Erie 1st Ext.	102¾	Hannibal & N. 1st	80½
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	101	Gt. West. 1st, '88	93⅛
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	98¾	Gt. West. 2d, '93	84¼
H. R. 7s, 2d, S.F., '85	104	Galena & Chi. Ex.	100
Alb. & Susq. 1st Bs.	101¾	Galena & Chi. 2d	97
Alb. & Susq. 2d Bds.	99½	Chi., R. I. & P.	103
Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902	98¼	Morris & Essex 2d	99¾
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ ct.1st.	110⅛	N. J. C. 1st, New	106
M. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d	99¼	N. J. C. Conv.	101¼
M.S.&N.I.S.F.7₱ct.	104	P., F. W. & C. 1st	105¼
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	101	P., F. W. & C. 2d	100
Cleve. & Tol. N. Bs.	97	P.,F.W.&C.8₱c.E.B.	103
C., P. & A. Old Bs.	98	Cl. & P. C. S. F.	95
C., P. & A. New Bs.	98⅛	Cl. & P. 3d	99½
Det., M. & T. Bds.	98	Cl. & P. 4th	86
Buf. & E. New Bds.	96⅝	Chi. & Alt. 1st	103
Lake Shore Div. Bs.	96½	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	93
Lake Shore C. R. Bs.	56	Ohio & Miss. Consol.	92
Pac. 7s, g'd by Mo.	98	Ohio & M. 2d Cons.	81¼
Cen. Pac. Gold Bs.	95	Dub. & S. C. 1st	90
West. Pac. Bds.	87¼	St. L. & I. M. 2d	82
Union Pac. 1st Bds.	85	M. & S.P.1st, 8s, P.D.	104
Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	82	M. & S.P. 7s, G., R.D.	88½
Union Pac. Inc. 10s.	82¼	M. & S.P.1st, La.C.D.	91½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	103	M.&S.P.1st,I.& M.D.	82
Belle.& S.Ill.R.1st8s.	94	M. & S.P. 1st, I. & D.	80
Alton & T. H. 1st	99½	M. & S.P. 1st, H. & D.	79½
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	85¾	M. & S.P. 1st, C. & M.	80
Alton & T. H. 2d In.	78	Chi. & Mil. 1st	95
Chic. & N. W. E. Bs.	89	Joliet & Chi. 1st	100
Chic. & N. W. 1st	100½	C., C. & I. 1st	89
C. & N. W. C. G. Bs.	85½	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	81
C.,C.,C.&I.1st 7s S.F.	102½	Tol., P. & W.Con. 7s.	60
North Mo. 1st	86¾	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	101
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	93	Bos., H. & E. 1st	30¼
Del., L. & W. 1st	102½	Cedar F. & M. 1st	75
Del., L. & W. 2d	104		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 26.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	100½	100⅝
City 6s, new	102⅞	103
Camden and Amboy	123½	123¾
Pennsylvania Central	104¼	104½
Reading	115½	116
Lehigh Valley	60⅛	60¼
Catawissa Preferred	43	43¼
Philadelphia and Erie	21¾	22
Northern Central	36	36½
Lehigh Navigation	91½	92¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	97	97¼

For the information of the Bondholders and other creditors of the suspended North Pacific Road, we copy the following from the Philadelphia *Inquirer*:

The Northern Pacific Railroad has been completed, equipped, and put in successful operation from Duluth, the extreme westerly end of Lake Superior, to Bismarck, on the Missouri River, a distance of 452 miles, and from Kalama, on the Columbia River, to Tacoma, on Puget Sound, a distance of 105½. At Kalama communication is extended up the Columbia River a distance of 400 miles by means of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, thus affording direct means of communication and transportation between the Territories of Idaho and Washington and the State of Oregon with the navigable waters of the Pacific. With great care, and after most particular investigation, examination, and surveys, Tacoma has been selected as the Pacific terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad. It is finely situated on Commencement Bay, an excellent harbor in Puget Sound, and already has assumed the usual appearance of a growing city. The commodious wharves of the railroad company, the tracks and railroad connections, are far advanced toward completion, and will afford all the necessary facilities which will be required by the immense business that must centre at this point.

The March Interest on the Union Pacific Income Bonds will be paid at the office in Boston on presentation of the Bonds themselves by way of safeguard against the fraudulent Coupons of last year.

The Bank of North America will pay the March Coupons of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road.

The Currency receipts at the Treasury to-day were $252,000, making $1,275,000 for the three business days of the week.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1874.

☞ **BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,**
No. 5 NASSAU ST.

We buy and sell GOVERNMENT BONDS and GOLD at current market rates; buy Gold Coupons; buy and sell Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange on Commission for cash; receive Deposits, and allow interest at the rate of four per cent.; make Collections, and transact a general Banking and Financial business.

We also deal in the CENTRAL PACIFIC and WESTERN PACIFIC GOLD BONDS, which, at present prices, are very desirable for investment.

We are also selling the CENTRAL PACIFIC GOLD SIX PER CENT. LAND BONDS at 85 and accrued interest.

The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad reached last year $14,000,000, and its business is constantly increasing.

The continued scarcity of Government Bonds, with steadily advancing prices, is increasing the demand for the best class of railroad securities, and their relative advantage for interest-paying investment, at current market prices.

FISK & HATCH.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 26—12:30 P. M.—At 12:15 P. M., the Bank of England Directors posted their card announcing that no change had been made in the rate of discount. United States Bonds, 10-40s, 103¼; New 5s, 104¼. Erie Railway Shares, 42½@42¾; do. Preferred, 66.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 43¾.

2 P. M.—Consols, 92@92⅛ for money and the account. Erie Railway Shares, 43@43¼.

3:30 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £187,000 during the past week. The proportion of the bank reserve to liabilities, which was last week 48⅝ ₱ cent., is now 49 ₱ cent. The amount of bullion gone into the bank on balance to-day is £17,000. Erie Railway Shares, 43¼.

3:45 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f.

5 P. M.—Consols for money, 92@92⅛; for the account, 92⅛. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 109½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 90c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and unchanged. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 7¾d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February, at 7 3-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

3:45 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped March and April, at 7¾d.; do. do., deliverable April and May, at 7 11-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable March and April, at 7¾d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable March and April, at 7⅝d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable April and May, at 7¾d.

ANTWERP, Feb. 26.—Petroleum, 32f. for Fine Pale American.

LONDON, Feb. 26—Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 64s. Spirits Turpentine, 35s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Common Resin, 7s. 6d.@7s. 9d. ₱ cwt.; Fine do., 14s.@17s. Linseed-oil, £29 03@£29 06 ₱ tun.

HAVANA, Feb. 26.—Sugar—No. 12 D. S., 15½@16 reals ₱ arroba. Exchange firm; on Paris 95@97 premium.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 26, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	23	Tar, bbls	808
Cotton, bales	2,014	Resin, bbls	1,107
Copper, cakes	73	Oil-cake, pks	400
Eggs, bbls	1,992	Pork, pks	337
Flour, bbls	20,949	Beef, pks	511
Wheat, bushels	86,520	Cut-meats, pks	4,515
Corn, bushels	83,200	Grease, pks	87
Oats, bushels	15,500	Lard, pks	1,583
Rye, bushels	1,000	Lard, kegs	575
Malt, bushels	1,400	Stearine, pks	150
Grass-seed, bags	47	Butter, pks	1,983
Flaxseed, bags	119	Cheese, pks	721
Beans, bbls	204	Tallow, pks	96
Peas, bushels	279	Dressed Hogs, No.	863
Corn-meal, bbls	1,000	Starch, bxs	1,351
Corn-meal, bags	480	Tobacco, hhds	565
Hemp, bales	18	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	168
Hops, bales	84	Whisky, bbls	1,142
Hides, No.	1,566	Wool, bales	4
Leather, sides	7,152		

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the steamer Russia, for Liverpool—8,453 bushels Wheat, 8,017 bushels Corn, 7 tons Clover-seed, 1,000 bales Cotton, 53 bales Leather, 4 cases Rifles, 3 cases Revolvers, 25 hhds. Tobacco, 66 pks. Tobacco, 104 bales Leather, 6 bbls. Potash.

By the steamer G. H. Sherwood, for Liverpool—2,363 bbls. Naphtha, 200 bbls. Benzine, 200 cases Gasoline.

By the steamer Olympia, for Glasgow—848 bxs. Bacon, 136 cases Wood-work, 23,497 bushels Wheat, 8,635 bushels Corn, 2,700 bbls. Flour, 85 cases Sewing-machines, 700 tcs. Lard.

By the bark Eliza, for Tralee—960 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Renshaw, for Zaza—806 Shooks and Heads, 16,000 Hoops, 28 tcs. Beef, 8 tcs. Ham, 2 bbls. Shoulders.

By steamer Maas, for Rotterdam—50 bbls. Apples, 200 bxs. Extract, 15 pks. Pumps, 33 tcs. Hams, 674 pks. Machinery, 526 bdls. Hides, 90 bxs. Lubricating Oil, 594 bushels Corn, 2,232 Hides, 245 bxs. Bacon, 75 tcs. Lard, 70 bbls. Flour, 10 bales Leather, 18 cks. Palm-oil, 75 bbls. Beef, 10 firkins Lard, 6 bxs. Paint, 41 bbls. Honey, 83 cases Veneers, 33 hhds. Tobacco, 21 bales Leather, 25 bales Cotton, 30,750 bushels Wheat.

By steamer Svend, for Copenhagen—141 pks. Agricultural Implements, 3,178 tcs. Lard, 2,010 bags Clover-seed, 1,690 bxs. Bacon, 313 bbls. Resin, 140 hhds. Tallow.

By schooner E. Rich, for Porto Rico—100 bags Rice, 300 cases Kerosene, 100 bbls. Sugar, 10 pks. Fish, 200 reams paper, 200 bxs. Candles, 220 pks. Lard, 680 bbls. Flour.

ASHES—Pots have been firm and in demand, on the basis of $6 75@$7 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls dull and nominal; last quoted at $9 ₱ 100 lbs.

BRICKS—Have attracted very little attention in the wholesale line, and sales have been more or less nominal, within the previous range.

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted firmer, with more disposition manifested by buyers to purchase. Holders have shown more confidence. Quotations, however, have not been altered. Sales have been made of 510 bags by the Ontairo, choice quality, at 25¼c., (subsequently resold at 25⅞c., gold,) and 430 bags, by do., at 23½c., gold. The stock in first hands here to-day was 65,380 bags, and at the out-ports 30,373 bags, with 109,400 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. Other kinds have been quiet at about former figures. The recent movements in other than Rios and Santos (part previously reported) have been summed up thus: 8,873 mats Java, ex Atlantic King, sold before arrival on private terms; 618 bags Maracaibo, 200 bags Laguayra, and 152 bags Costa Rica, sold in lots, for consumption, within our range. The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands, here, is 28,401 bags, and 46,705 mats, including 4,920 bags, and 46,705 mats Java, 8,001 bags Maracaibo, 4,283 bags Porto Rico, 2,735 bags Jamaica, 2,692 bags Mexican, 2,958 bags Laguayra, 855 bags San Domingo, 1,348 bags Costa Rica, and 600 bags Savanilla. We quote invoices nominally thus: Rio, ordinary, 21¼c.@21½c.; fair, 22½c.@22¾c.; good, 23½c.@23¾c.; prime, 24¼c.@24½c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 21½c.@25½c., gold; Java, 28c.@32c.; Maracaibo, 24½c.@26c.; Porto Rico, 24c.@25c.; Laguayra, 23c.@26½c.; Savanilla, 24c.@25c.; Costa Rica, 23½c.@25c.; Mexican, 23c.@24c.; San Domingo, 22c.@22½c.; and Jamaica, 23½c.@25c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand for early delivery, but at rather easier prices. Sales 2,787 bales, (of which 3,000 bales were to arrive,) including 1,186 bales to shippers, 459 bales to spinners, 1,042 bales to speculators, and 100 bales in transit. The dealings for forward delivery have been on an extensive scale, opening at an advance of 1-16c.@⅛c. ₱ lb., which was subsequently lost, the market closing weaker than yesterday. Sales have been reported since our last of, 31,700 bales, (of which 5,900 bales were on last evening, and 25,800 bales to-day,) with 1,200 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with February option at 15 1-16c.; March, 15 1-16c.; April, 15 9-16c.@15 19-32c.; May, 16 3-32c.@16⅛c.; June, 16 19-32c.; July, 17c.; and August, 17¼c. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,014 bales, including 109 bales from Washington, N. C., and 1,905 ₱ railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 13,426 bales, and thus far this week, 86,413 bales, against 98,899 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last, 3,025,903 bales, against 2,690,406 bales same time the preceding season. Consolidated—(five days)—Exports to Great Britain, 38,941 bales; to the Continent, 15,805 bales. Stock—In New-York, 129,683 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 842,750 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12½	12½	12½	12½
Good Ordinary	13⅝	13⅞	14⅛	15⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	14⅝	14⅝	14 13-16	14 13-16
Low Middling	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Good Middling	17¼	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝

EGGS—Have been in fair supply and demand, within the range of 21c.@26c. for fresh stock, chiefly at 23c.@23½c. for good to prime lots. Limed have been in quite moderate request at from 14c.@17c. ₱ dozen.

FISH—Business in the leading kinds has been moderately active, with Dry Cod quoted firm at from $4 75@$5 75 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$26; No. 2 at $14@$17; No. 3 at $11 50@$13 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6, chiefly at $4 50@$5 50; Smoked Herring at 28c.@32c. for Scale, and 20c.@22c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The general market has been quiet and depressed. The offerings of stock have been more liberal, and holders have shown more eagerness to place supplies. State and Western Flour has been in comparatively limited demand for all purposes, and prices have been quoted 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. lower, closing in favor of purchasers. The sales reported since our last have been 11,200 bbls., of all grades, including very poor to choice No. 2 at $4 30@$5 50, chiefly at $5@$5 25; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 25, chiefly at $6@$6 15; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 30@$6 65, chiefly at $6 45@$6 50; good to fancy do. at $6 50@$7 75; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 25@$6 65, chiefly at $6 30@$6 50; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 50@$6 90, chiefly at $6 70@$6 75; low grade Minnesota Extras, for shipment, at $6 60@$7, ₱ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates.

No. 2 Flour	$4 30@$5 50
Sour Flour	3 50@ 6 00
Superfine State and Western	5 75@ 6 25
Extra State	6 30@ 7 75
Extra City	6 40@ 7 75
Extra Genesee	7 85@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 50@ 6 90
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 25@ 6 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 85@10 00
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 85@10 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 85@10 75
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	6 60@10 75

A moderate inquiry has been reported for Southern Flour at drooping rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 950 bbls, in lots, at from $6 50@$7 65 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 65@$11 for ordinary to fancy choice and family Extras, ₱ bbl....Canada and California Flour quiet and nominal....Rye Flour has been in less request at $4 75@$5 90 for poor fine to choice Superfine; sales, 300 bbls., chiefly at $5 25@$5 65 for Superfine, ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been more active, but quoted easier in price within the range of from $3 40@$4 25 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $3 40@$3 85 for White do.; $4@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 45 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been 1,750 bbls., including 900 bbls. Golden Ear on private terms, and 500 bbls. low grade Western Yellow at $3 40@$3 50 ₱ bbl....Bag-meal has been in slack request within the range of $1 40@$1 45 for coarse; $1 49@$1 55 for Yellow, and $1 60@$1 70 for White, ₱ 100 lbs....Buckwheat Flour at $2 80@$3 25 for State and Pennsylvania, the latter rate for fancy, ₱ 100 lbs....Oat-meal at from $6 25@$8 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in moderately active demand, mainly for export, though in part for milling, and prices, though somewhat irregular during the day, closed quite firmly for prime samples, which were not offered with much freedom; while the poorer grades ruled weak, having attracted less attention. Winter Wheat has been inactive at unsettled prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 116,000 bushels at $1 55@$1 57 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, car lots; $1 50@$1 52 for ordinary to choice No. 2 do., chiefly at $1 51 for prime and $1 52 for choice samples; $1 53@$1 55 for No. 1 Chicago and Minnesota Spring; $1 48@$1 50 for No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 47@$1 53 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 30@$1 45 for rejected and inferior Spring, mostly at $1 44@$1 45 for inferior stock....Corn has been quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel higher, with a good demand noted; offerings lighter, of most kinds. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 84,500 bushels at 76c.@80c. for inferior to strictly prime dry new Mixed Western, chiefly at 78c.@79½c. for fair to very good samples; 78c.@80c. for new Yellow do.; 78c.@80c. for new White do.; 85c. for choice Red, Mixed, and Yellow Western....Rye in less request at drooping rates. Sales, 7,500 bushels Jersey, Pennsylvania, and State at $1@$1 03, from track and delivered....Barley dull at about previous figures; 1,000 bushels two-rowed State reported sold at $1 80....Nothing really new in Barley-malt....Oats have been more active, and quoted firm, though closing tamely and rather less buoyantly. Sales have been reported of 71,000 bushels (part from store) at 60c.@61½c. for Mixed Western, mainly at 61c. for good average samples; 58c. for unsound do., from track; 61½c.@63c. for White Western, from store and delivered; 59c. for Mixed State, from track....Feed quiet; quoted at from $23@$30 ₱ ton....Hay and Straw essentially as last quoted.

HEMP.—Of Jute Butts, further sales of 600 bales were made, part at 2⅜c., currency; market unchanged, but otherwise dull. We quote American at $130@$150 for Undressed, and $200@$250 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 9¼c.@9⅜c.; Sisal, 8c.@8¼c., gold; Jute, 3½c.@5¾c., gold; Jute Butts, 2⅜c., currency, ₱ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@18c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

MOLASSES—Foreign has been quiet, but firm; the scarcity of stock is against business. Only one cargo of 142 hhds. new crop is on the market. A cargo of 539 hhds. and 56 tcs. new crop Cardenas, recently received, had been sold some time previous to arrival. Another cargo of 476 hhds. and 46 tcs. new crop Matanzas was imported direct by refiners. Of old crop only 50 hhds. English Island were reported in first hands this morning. New-Orleans has been purchased to the extent of 480 bbls., in lots, at 70c.@75c. ₱ gallon; stock estimated at 12,700 bbls. We quote: Cuba, Muscovado Refining, 33c.@36c. for new crop; Grocery do. at 36c.@45c.; Porto Rico, old, 40c.@60c., the latter for very fancy; English Islands, old, 32c.@45c.; New-Orleans, 65c.@75c., the latter rate for fancy.

NAILS—Have been quoted as in our last, on a dull trade.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been held rather more firmly on reduced offerings, and a moderate demand; sales, 500 bbls. Strained at $2 47½, quoted subsequently at $2 47½@$2 50 ₱ 280 lbs. Also, a cargo of 3,000 bbls. at Wilmington, on private terms....Tar quiet on the basis of $3 25 for Washington....Spirits Turpentine dull, with merchantable quoted at 48c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been held above the views of buyers, in most instances, and the offerings have been on a limited scale. The demand has been fair, but the high rates claimed have been against free dealings....Crude, in bulk, quoted at 7¼c.@7⅜c. for early, and 7½c. for forward deliveries, but without activity. Of shipping Crude, 3,500 bbls. were reported sold at 11c. ₱ gallon....Refined in moderate request, with up to 15½c. reported bid, and 15¾c.@16c. asked for early delivery; sales of 3,000 bbls. reported at 15½c. Early March options quoted at 16c.; April at 16½c.@16¾....Refined at Philadelphia quoted for early delivery at 14½c.@14¾c.; March at 15⅛c.@15½c.; and April at 15¾c.@16c. [illegible]

[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull and more or less nominal in price. Sales have been reported for early delivery of only 50 bbls. new Western Mess at $15 75, with Western Prime Mess quoted at $14 25@$14 50, and Extra Prime at $13 50 ₱ bbl. And for forward delivery of new Western Mess 1,000 bbls., June option, at $16, since quoted at $15 90, with March options at $15 40; April at $15 60; May at $15 80 ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs in fair demand, with City quoted at 7¼c.@7¾c.; Western, at 6¾c.@7c....Cut-meats quiet and weak; sales, 30 tcs. Bellies, 12½ lbs., on private terms; 5,000 lbs. Pickled Sides at 8c.; 150 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders at 6c., and sundry lots of bulk stock within the previous range....Bacon in comparatively slack demand, with prices favoring purchasers. Sales include 175 bxs. Western Long Clear at 8⅝c.; 200 bxs. Short Clear at 8½c.; 500 bxs. do., March, at 8½c....Lard has been more active, the demand having been mostly speculative, at firmer rates, closing, however, weaker as to values, under some pressure to place supplies. Sales have been reported since our last, for early delivery, of 200 tcs. Western steam, in lots, at 9 1-16c.@9⅛c.; 500 tcs. choice do., next week's delivery, at 9 3-16c.; 250 tcs. Western Kettle at 9⅜c.; 200 tcs. City Steam at 9c.; 260 tcs. No. 1 at 8¾c., and small lots of Refined within the reduced range of 9⅛c.@9½c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 500 tcs., February options, at 9⅛c., closing at 9 1-16c.@9⅛c.; 5,000 tcs., March, at 9 1-16c.@9⅛c., closing at 9 1-16c.; 4,250 tcs., April, 9¼c.@9⅜c., closing at 9 5-16c., and 2,500 tcs. May at 9½c., closing at 9⅜c.@9 7-16c....Beef has been more sought after at full previous quotations. Sales, 225 bbls. and 300 tcs. We quote the range from $10 50@$11 for Plain Mess; $11 50@$13 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl.; $21@$22 for prime Mess; $24@$25 for India Mess; $28 50 for Extra do., and $31 for do. City, ₱ tierce....Beef Hams inactive at $24@$26 for Western, and $18@$23 for Southern....Butter has been in good demand, with the advantage as to prices in favor of sellers, on restricted offerings of stock. We quote the range of firkins and tubs at from 34c.@46c. for fair ordinary to prime State and near-by products, and at 46c.@55c. for prime to very fancy; 42c.@55c. for fair to very choice do., pails, and 31c.@40c. for the range of Western, and Rolls at from 31c.@40c. ₱ lb....A fairly active inquiry has been noted for Cheese, in good part for export, with State Factory, poor to choice, quoted firm at from 10c.@17c., chiefly at 16c.@16½c. for very good to fine, and 14c.@16c. for fair to very good shipping qualities; State Dairy, 10c.@15½c.; Western product at 10c.@15c. for fair to choice Factory; 4c.@13½c. Skimmed stock, ₱ lb.; job lots of stock, ¼c.@½c. ₱ lb. higher. Offerings lighter in most instances.

RICE—Has been rather slow of sale, even in a jobbing way, with Carolina quoted about steady at $7 25@$8 75 for common to choice; Rangoon at $7 25@$7 37½, free, and $3 50@$3 62½, gold, in bond, and Patna at $7 25@$7 50 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock of Rangoon in first hands estimated at 12,650 bags.

SEEDS—Clover has been in light supply and moderate demand; quoted at 9⅜c.@9½c. Rough Flax quiet at $2 45@$2 60, the latter an extreme. Timothy within the range of from $3 12½@$3 25 ₱ bushel. Calcutta Linseed at $2 67½@$2 70, gold, ₱ bushel.

SOAP—Has been saleable and firm. The demand has been for job lots. Castile quoted firm at 9⅛c.@9½c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been in more demand since our last, with Mace quoted firm at $1 25@$1 28; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1 15; Cassia at 25c.@25½c.; Cloves at 50c.; East India Pepper at 22¼c.@22½c.; White Pepper at 31c.@31½c.; Pimento at 12½c.@13c.; Ginger at 11¾c.@12⅛c. ₱ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Business in Raw shows but little animation. Refiners operate with reserve, and the trade call is light. Holders generally meet the current limited wants of buyers with promptness, at the ruling figures, which exhibit no further change of moment. Sales, 625 hhds., including fair Refining new crop Muscovado at 7½c.; 150 hhds. new crop Centrifugal, at 8½c.; 100 hhds. Melado on private terms; and 110 hhds. Molasses Sugar, at 7c. ₱ lb. We now quote: Fair Refining at 7⅜c.@7½c., good do., 7¾c.; prime do., 7⅞c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 7⅞c.@8⅝c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8¼c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8⅛c.@8⅝c.; Manila bags, 6¾c.@7½c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¼c.@7¼c. Refining Sugars in fair demand but less firm, with Crushed and Powdered quoted at 10⅜c.@10½c.; Granulated at 10⅛c.@10¼c.; A's, 9c.@9⅜c.; Yellow, 8c.@9c., ₱ lb. The movements in Raw Sugars, since Feb. 1, have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	Bxs.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock, Feb. 1, 1874	17,397	11,958	205,727	256
Receipts, since Feb. 1	22,343	33,647	93,740	4,580
Total	39,740	45,605	299,467	4,836
Sales, since Feb. 1	18,769	15,017	141,472	2,661
Stock, Feb. 26, 1874	20,971	30,588	157,995	2,175
Stock, Feb. 27, 1873	17,423	24,062	84,813	3,003

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in more demand at former rates; sales equal to 140,000 lbs., at 7¾c.@7 13-16c....Stearine in moderate request, with sales of 250 tcs. about fair to choice, at 9c.@9⅜c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been inactive at unchanged figures; 750 half-chests Green and 600 half-chests Oolong, sold on private terms.

WHISKY—Dull and lower, closing weak; sales equal to 250 bbls., in lots, at 97½c.@98c., quoted at the close at 97c.@97½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Business in berth Freights has been quite moderate, since our last. Room has been in comparatively limited supply, and rates quoted about steady, but the demand for accommodation has been on a restricted scale, and mainly for Grain, Flour, and Provision room. In the way of charters, a comparatively fair inquiry was noted for vessels suited to the Petroleum, Grain, Cotton, and general cargo trades, at about previous figures; tonnage, however, was not abundant....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been by steam 280 bales Cotton at 7-16d.@½d. ₱ lb., 800 bushels Peas at 11d. ₱ bushel, 25 pks. Tobacco on private terms; also, a British bark, 327 tons, with a full cargo of mdse. on private terms....For London, by sail, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 8,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 9¾d. ₱ bushel, and, by steam, 1,400 bbls. Flour at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 24,000 bushels Wheat at 11d. ₱ bushel; 250 bxs. Bacon at 50s.; 1,000 bxs. Cheese at 50s. ₱ ton; 100 tcs. Beef at 9s. ₱ tc.; and 1,100 bbls. Peas at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Bristol, by sail, equal to 550 tons general cargo, including Grain, Oil-cake, &c., on private terms; also a British bark, 599 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 650 tons, hence with about 3,500 quarters Grain, at 8s.; another, 460 tons, hence with about 3,100 quarters do., at 8s., and £10 gratuity; also a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 11-16d.@¾d. ₱ lb.; and another, 1,070 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For Havre, by sail, 800 bdls. Wet-salted Hides, at ½c. ₱ lb. Also, a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 1⅜c. ₱ lb....For Antwerp, an American bark, 510 tons, hence, with about 3,400 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 6s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For Bremen, a German ship, 1,084 tons, with about 6,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 4½d. ₱ bbl....For Hamburg, a German bark, 359 tons, hence, with general cargo, mainly Provisions, on the basis of 42s. 6d. ₱ ton....For Rotterdam, by steam, 250 bxs. Bacon on private terms; also a Norwegian bark, 420 tons, hence, with about 2,800 quarters Grain at 7s. 10½d. ₱ quarter....For the Russian Baltic, a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at ¾d. ₱ lb....For Copenhagen, an American schooner, 359 tons, (recently purchased on Norwegian account,) with about 2,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 4½d. ₱ bbl....For Stockholm, a German bark, 443 tons, hence, with a full cargo of Provisions, reported at equal to 50s. ₱ ton....For Malaga, a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 1⅜c. ₱ lb....For Barcelona, a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, at 1⅜c. ₱ lb....For Boston, an American brig, 210 tons, with Sugar and Molasses, from Mayaguez, at 37½c., and $3 50, gold....For New-York, a British brig, 235 tons, with Sugar, from Guantanamo, at $6, currency.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 26.—Cattle—Receipts today, 748 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 4,590 head, or 270 cars, against 317 cars for the same last week; the market was a shade better, being ⅛c.@¼c. above last week's closing prices; there was but little done on account of the scarcity of offerings; sales, 400 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,080 to 1,290 lbs., at $5@$5 62½; 79 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 1,142 to 1,202 lbs., at $5@$5 35; 42 head Canada Steers, ranging from 900 to 1,137 lbs., at $4@$5; 32 head Michigan Oxen, ranging from 1,133 to 1,675 lbs., at $5 25@$5 30; 50 head Illinois Steers, averaging 1,238 lbs., at $5 75; 35 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,087 to 1,356 lbs., at $5 75@$6. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,200 head, against 19,000 head for the same time last week; the market was slow at strong yesterday's prices; sales, 2,100 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 78 to 101 lbs., at $5 75@$7 15; 48 head Canada Sheep, averaging 117 lbs., at $7 25. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,800 head, against 11,200 head for the same time last week; the market was dull; the yards are clear of stock; Yorkers, $5 37½@$5 60; Heavy Hogs, $5 75@$5 90.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 19@$1 19½ for No. 1 Spring; $1 16¼ for No. 2 do., regular; $1 16¾ fresh, cash; $1 17 March; $1 19¾ April; No. 3 do., $1 12½; Rejected, $1 08. Corn steady at 57c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash; 57⅜c. March; 58⅜c. April; 62¼c.@62½c. May; new No. 2 Mixed, 52¾c.@53c.; Rejected old, 52½c.@53c.; new, 50c.@50½c. Oats in fair demand and firm at 42¼c., cash; 43¼c. April; Rejected, 39c.@39¼c. Rye firm and scarce at 85c.@85½c. for No. 2 fresh. Barley dull and drooping; No. 2 Spring nominally $1 65; No. 3 do., $1 45@$1 48. Dressed Hogs firm at $6@$6 25. Provisions active and lower. Pork sold at $13 87½, cash or March; $14 15, April; $14 45, May. Lard active and lower at $8 55, cash or March; $8 80, April; $8 90@$8 95, May. Bulk Meats in fair demand and lower at $5 for Shoulders, $7 12½@$7 15 for Short Rib Middles, $7 37½ for Short Clear Middles, all loose, spot. Bacon steady at 6c. for Shoulders, 8⅛c.@8¼c. for Clear Rib Sides, 8⅜c.@8½c. for Clear Sides. Whisky in fair demand and lower at 93c. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 11,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 14,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 26.—Flour dull; small business; prices unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged; only sample lots sold. Corn slow and easy at 60c. for No. 2 Mixed at East side, on track; 60⅛c.@60½c. in elevator, seller March; 62c.@62⅜c., April. Oats dull and lower at 47¼c. for No. 2 at East side, on track. Barley dull and drooping at $1 60 for No. 3 Spring; $1 72½@$1 78 for No. 2 do. Rye firm at 92½c. Whisky lower at 92c. Pork dull; sales of small lots at $14 75@$15. Dry-salted Meats dull and weak; small lots of loose City sold at 5¼c. for Shoulders; 7¼c.@7½c. for Sides; Shoulders, at Pekin, 5⅛c., March. Bacon easy; a small jobbing trade. Lard dull; held at 8⅝c. Hogs quiet at $4 50@$4 90 for Shipping; $5@$5 25 for Packing; $5 50 for Extra. Cattle quiet at $1 75@$3 50 for native Cows and Heifers; $2 75@$3 75 for medium to fair Butchers; $4 50@$5 50 for good to choice Steers. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,300 Hogs, and 1,000 Cattle.

BUFFALO, Feb. 26.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—6,511 bbls. Flour, 16,636 bushels Wheat, 24,800 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats, 437 bushels Barley, 600 bushels Peas. Rail Imports—15,200 bushels Wheat, 24,800 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats. Flour active; Western Ground Spring, $6 75@$7 25; Bakers', $7 25@$7 75; Amber, $7 75@$8 25; White, $8 50@$9. Wheat quiet; sale of small lots Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 50; quoted, Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 40@$1 43; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 40; Red Winter, $1 60@$1 65; White Winter, $1 70@$1 75. Corn in better demand; sales of 4,800 bushels new on the track at 70c.; 800 bushels old at 74½c. Oats firm; sales of 1,400 bushels Michigan at 54c. Barley dull; Canada, $1 80@$1 90; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley-malt steady; Canada, $2@$2 15; Western, $1 90@$2. Other articles unchanged.

DETROIT, Feb. 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; $1 60 bid for Extra; $1 60½ asked; No. 1 White, $1 54, cash. Corn steady at 64c. for No. 1. Oats in good demand at 48c.@50c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour and 5,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, and 1,000 bushels Corn.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 23 for No. 1; $1 19½ for No. 2; Michigan, $1 19¼; April, $1 21⅛. Oats firm and in fair demand at 40½c. for No. 2. Corn steady at 56½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye firm and in fair demand at 79c. for No. 1. Barley dull and unsettled at $1 70 for No. 2 Spring. Pork sold at $14. Hams, in pickle, sold at [illegible]

[illegible] Hogs steady at $6. Receipts, 4,000 bbls. Flour and 44,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments, 4,000 bbls. Flour and 82,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 26.—Flour steady. Wheat dull and drooping at $1 38@$1 40. Corn steady at 59c.@62c. Oats quiet at 45c.@52c. Rye dull at $1 01 for No. 2. Barley quiet, but firm, at $1 80@$1 85 for Fall. Butter firm and scarce. Pork steady at $14 50. Lard quiet; Steam, 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Kettle, 8⅞c.@9c.; Country Kettle sold at 8½c. Bulk-meats steady; Shoulders, $5 40 in settlement, 6¼c. buyer June; Clear Rib Sides, $7 40 spot, $8 buyer June; Clear Sides, 7¾c. Bacon quiet and steady; Shoulders scarce at 6½c.@6⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.; Clear Sides in good demand at 8⅝c.@8¾c. Live Hogs steady; light grades, $5 10@$5 60; heavy grades, $5 90@$6; receipts, 2,000; shipments, 1,300. Whisky quiet and steady at 93c.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and a shade lower; choice White, $1 85; do. Amber, $1 85; Pennsylvania Red, $1 66@$1 70; Western Spring, $1 40@$1 47. Corn dull and heavy; Southern White, nominal at 72c.@77c.; do. Yellow, 70c.@75c.; Mixed Western, 77c. Oats dull; Southern, 56c.@58c.; Western, 55c.@57c. Rye dull at 90c.@91c. Hay unchanged. Provisions dull and heavy. Mess Pork, $16@$16 25. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6c.@6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅞c.@8c. Bacon and Hams unchanged. Lard and Western Butter unchanged. Coffee dull and unchanged. Whisky dull at 98½c.@99c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 26.—Flour steady; sales, 1,400 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 for Amber Winter; $9 50 for White Winter; $10 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales of car lots No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 58. Corn unchanged at 80c. Oats steady; sales of State at 53c. on the track. Barley inactive; Canada offered at $2. Corn-meal, $1 65 for Bolted; $1 60 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $22@$23; Shipstuffs, $24; Middling, $25@$26 ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

TOLEDO, Feb. 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; sales of Amber Michigan at $1 45¾; March, $1 46; April, $1 50; May, $1 53@$1 54½. Corn dull and lower at 64c. for High Mixed, March; April, 65¾c.; New, 61c.; Low Mixed, 63½c.; New, 60c.; no grade, 59½c.; New, 57½c. Oats dull and nominal. Clover-seeds sold at $5 30@$6. Dressed Hogs sold at $6 50@$6 75. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, and 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—4,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, and 1,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; White, $1 55; Amber, $1 50; Red, $1 40. Corn—White, 73c.; Mixed, 57c. Provisions quiet and weak. Pork, $15. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 5⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅝c.; Clear Sides, 8c. Bacon—Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c.; Clear Sides, 8⅞c. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@12¼c. Lard, tierce, 9¼c.@9½c.; keg, 9¾c.@10½c. Whisky dull at 92½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—Petroleum quiet and steady; Crude, 11½c.; Refined, 14½c.; February, 14¾c.; 15¼c., March. Flour very dull, but prices unchanged. Wheat very dull; Red, $1 60@$1 70; Amber, $1 72; White, $1 78@$1 85. Rye, 90c.@92c. Corn quiet and steady; Yellow, new, 75c. Oats dull; White, 60c.@65c. Barley and Barley-malt unchanged. Whisky, 98c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 26.—Corn lower; sales White at 75c.@76c.; Yellow, 82c. Oats firmer and scarce at 63c. Whisky dull; Louisiana, 98c.; Cincinnati, $1 02. Corn-meal dull; held at $3 40. Other articles unchanged. Gold, 112¾. Exchange—New-York Sight, ¼ premium; Sterling, $5 45@$5 46.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 26.—Wheat quiet; no inquiry. Rye freely offered in the store at 95c., with no buyers. Corn quiet and unchanged in value. Barley dull; sales of 1 car No. 2 Six-rowed State at $1 80, seller 20 days. Oats easier; sales of 1 car No. 2 Mixed State at 58c.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 26.—Grain quiet and unchanged. Corn and Oats firmer. Petroleum firm and unchanged; sales of Standard White at 12¾c.@13c.; State Test, 150°, 16½c.@17c.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 26.—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn in fair demand and lower at 76½c. Oats in fair demand and lower at 58c.@59c. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 26.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 45c. Rosin firm at $2 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 for Hard; $3 for Yellow Dip. Tar steady at $2 30.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 26.—Cotton steady; fair demand; Middling, 15⅞c.; Low Middling, 14⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅜c.; Ordinary, 11¼c. Net receipts, 3,125 bales; gross, 3,836 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,675 bales; to the Continent, 1,574 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; last evening, 6,000 bales; stock, 327,992 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 26.—Cotton steady; Middling, 15c.@15⅛c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 1,398 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,051 bales; to the Continent, 975 bales; coastwise, 1,193 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 57,945 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 26.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 15½c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 869 bales; gross receipts, 836 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,833 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 63,609 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 26.—Cotton quiet; moderate demand; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; Middling, 15⅝c. Net receipts, 1,749 bales; exports coastwise, 1,364 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 109,481 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 26.—Cotton firm; Middling, 15⅜c. Net receipts, 1,809 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,886 bales; coastwise, 1,474 bales; sales, 1,094 bales; stock, 96,542 bales.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, Feb. 26.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Feb. 27: Nos. 120, 121, 122, 123. This court will take a recess from Friday, the 27th inst., until Monday, the 23d of March.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Barrett, J.—Nos. 21, 66, 69, 72, 107, 194, 273, 279, 285, 286, 287, 289, 290, 45, 49, 58, 61, 74, 82, 131, 150, 178, 179, 181, 189, 191, 196, 205, 208, 212, 267, 274, 276, 277, 278, 281, 282, 284, 288, 292, 27, 28, 50, 55, 67, 70, 116, 128, 180, 269, 283. Call 272.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Case on.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Lawrence, J.—Short Causes.—2732, Wilkins et al. vs. Sherman; 2952, Beatty et al. vs. Cummings; 2950, Smith vs. Beaton; 2920, Demorest et al. vs. Barry; 2246, Kempston et al., by guardian, vs. Andrews; 2800, Bay State Iron Company vs. New-York Construction Company; 2862, Wise et al. vs. Migel; 2296, Gillender vs. Nelson, Jr., Executor, &c.; 2656, Leverich vs. The Mayor; 2946, Clark et al. vs. The Hartford and Boston Railroad Company; 2582, Hegeman ex rel. vs. Ferry et al.; 1342, Mather vs. Luga; 1686, Van Brunt vs. Schmidt; 1982, Bowery National Bank vs. Colell, impleaded, &c.; 2812, Jacob vs. Weber; 2018, Platt, Receiver, vs. Birdsall et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part III.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—Short Causes.—2577, Cobb vs. Elmore; 2903, Russe vs. Keeney; 1183, Graham vs. McKenzie; 2575, American Exchange National Bank vs. Coleman et al.; 1817, Brinckerhoff vs. Marquard; 2177, Schappert et al. vs. Horgan et al.; 2529, Keenan et al. vs. Waverly Paper Mills; 2263, Brown vs. Lane; 2803, Forrest vs. Towne; 2719, Notingham Manufacturing Company vs. Kent; 2931, Holdane vs. Cassidy; 2971, —— vs. ——; 1139, Fullerton vs. Charlick; 2573, Killen et al. vs. Roche; 2893, Ancll vs. Ritter; 2911, Ross vs. Haynam, impleaded; 2757, Lilienthal vs. Call, Jr.; 2941, Levy et al. vs. Dodge; 2925, Young et al. vs. Salomon; 2123, Rhinelander, Executor, vs. Haas.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Spier, J.—Short Causes.—1482, Franklin vs. Boehm; 1520, Cary vs. Gregory, Executor, &c.; 1521, Bloodgood vs. Gregory, Executor, &c.; 1525, Gollett et al. vs. Spofford et al.; 1540, National Park Bank vs. Decker; 1285, Bernstine vs. American Steele Manufacturing Company; 1115, Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company vs. Benedict et al.; 1472, Seaman et al. vs. Blinks; 1449, Stirk vs. Wheelock; 1512, Rhinelander vs. Dixon; 1299, Benton et al. vs. Wing et al.; 1300, Benton et al. vs. Bainard et al.; 1447, Camp vs. Fitzsimmons; 1440, Hanover Fire Insurance Company vs. Tomlinson; 1432, Spittler vs. Krausch et al.; 1446, Rawson et al. vs. Claflin et al.; 1538, Arnold vs. Nostrand; 1544, Smith vs. Raphael, survivor; 1352, Pirro vs. Haberle; 1417, Wyman vs. Holbrook et al.; 1167, Fellows vs. Jaehne et al.; 1414, Weiss vs. Homberg; 1310, Benedict et al. vs. Gilman; 1163, Fellows vs. Dickenson et al.; 1237, Castens et al. Muller et al.; 1365, Thurber vs. Brady.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Larremore, J.—3888, (Preference,) Cuddy vs. Mayor; 3952, (Preference,) Henderson vs. Mayor; 3934, (Preference,) O'Neil vs. Mayor; 3988, (Preference,) Kingsland vs. The Mayor, &c.; 3998, Oberle vs. The Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—2624, Tiffany & Co. vs. Martin; 2631, Jardine vs. The Mayor, &c.; 508, Domberg et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2570, Moller et al. vs. Tuska; 2571, Same vs. Same; 2598, Crary et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 2703, Robbins vs. Goddard; 2710, Clarke, Executrix, vs. Mitchell; 2709, Coleman vs. Cary; 2605, Murray vs. Walsh et al.; 2711, Ralston et al. vs. Stevens; 2714, Rhoades vs. Murphy et al.; 2719, The Tudor Company vs. Dohell; 2721, Hoe vs. Ballard et al.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Loew, J.—27, Fitzgerald vs. Fitzgerald; 31, Slade vs. Taylor; 21, Martin vs. Platt.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—Joseph Rowland Osborn, Patrick J. Wallace and Thomas W. Wallace, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Charles F. Shore, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Henry Williams, grand larceny; Sarah Brazier, grand larceny; John Coleman, grand larceny.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Held by Brady, J.—James O. King, homicide.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Elliott et al vs. Cayuga, Lake Shore Railroad Company; application denied. Memorandum.

Laker vs. Brown; memorandum.

Moore vs. The Mayor, &c.; case and amendments settled.

By Judge Donohue.

Knowles et al. vs. Brennan et al.; motion granted with stay; costs to abide event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Cobb vs. Boehm; motion granted.

Hennessy vs. The Bank for Savings in the City of New-York.

Waterbury Button Company vs. Lowenthal et al.; references ordered.

Tanssig vs. Hart; Tileston vs. McNamara; orders granted.

McGrath vs. The Mayor, &c.; order denying motion.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Belmont vs. Ponvert; motion for further allowance granted. See memorandum.

Dutch vs. Harrison; case and amendments settled.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Before Judge Lawrence and a Jury.

A DISPUTED STOCK OPERATION.

George Griswold et al. vs. Samuel Daskin.—This action was brought to recover $8,730 25, alleged to be the balance due of a loan made to defendant after sale of the stocks deposited as collateral. Defendant denied that he ever obtained the money as a loan from the plaintiffs, but, on the contrary, claimed that he sold the stock absolutely to a Mr. Bushnell, whom he accompanied to plaintiff's office, and there received a check which, though drawn to his (defendant's) order, was intended and received by him in payment on Bushnell's account. Testimony was produced on behalf of plaintiffs to the effect that Bushnell introduced the defendant in their office as wanting a loan on the stock, and that the money was paid by them with that understanding. The jury found in favor of defendant.

Samuel W. Tuttle and M. Diefendorf for plaintiffs; [illegible] & Carson for defendant.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 27, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR, (Italian Opera)—Mme. Christine Nilsson, Messrs. Capoul and Maurel.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—CHESNEY WOLD—Mme. Fanny Janauschek, Miss Mary Wells, Mr. Milnes Levick, Mr. Charles Walcot.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LOVE'S LABOR'S LOST—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. George Clarke, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Sara Jewett.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MONEY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Brougham, Miss J. Lewis.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—A ROUND OF PLEASURE—VARIETIES—Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. C. K. Fox, Wilson Brothers.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—THE FELON'S WIFE—VARIETIES.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY Entertainment.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEATHERSTOCKING—Mr. G. F. Rowe, Miss Cathcart.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—Curiosities. Afternoon and evening.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by Rev. Chas. Kingsley—"Westminster Abbey."

ROBINSON HALL.—LECTURE at 3 P. M. by Mrs. Susan Everett, M. D.—"Female Weaknesses."

BAIN HALL.—THE PILGRIM, (Allegory.)

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

FOR SALE.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room,* TIMES *Office.*

Yesterday the people of this City were immensely astonished to find that Broadway as far as Twenty-third street, and Fifth avenue as far as Forty-second street, had been swept perfectly clean. The night before had not been favorable to the work—between the hours of 2 and 3 in the morning there was a light drizzle falling, and the snow was "caking" in the bitter air. Yet, between that time and 7 or 8 o'clock, the streets in question were put into splendid condition. Such a phenomenon was enough to startle the oldest inhabitant. Everybody at first thought that the Police Commissioners had been seized with a late remorse for their past neglect, and were now determined to give the public something in return for its million of dollars a year. We need not say that this theory was a delusion. The streets were cleaned because a Police Commissioner had to be buried. SYDNEY SMITH used to say that railroad accidents would never cease until a Director and a Bishop happened to be killed in the same train. On the same principle it appears that we can only get our streets cleaned by the loss of one of our invaluable and public-spirited Police Commissioners.

These officials have shown us that the work *can* be done. But now a curious question arises. Mr. THORNE testified before the Legislative Committee that no attempt was made to clean snow from the streets because there was no special appropriation for the purpose. Then where did the money come from which paid the street-cleaners yesterday? And what was the total cost of the work? If money can be drawn from a fund when a Police Commissioner dies, why not to preserve the health of the rest of the community? Are we to pay in *extra* taxes for the street-cleaning of yesterday? It was a most fortunate thing for the public that the deceased Commissioner had to be taken as far as Forty-second street. Many people wished that the funeral ceremonies could be conducted somewhere at the other end of the island, so that at least one great thoroughfare of the City might have been put in decent order. As it was, the Police Commissioners merely showed that they *have* the money to get street-cleaning well done, that they have the men and carts, and that all they require is a little more honesty. We do not wish to lose a Police Commissioner often, but we *do* wish to see the streets swept at any sacrifice.

Clearly as everybody perceives the necessity for retrenchment in national expenditures, there are exceedingly few people who think that the curtailment of naval appropriations is a legitimate step toward that end. Our fleet, in its present condition, is confessed to be ridiculously inadequate to meet any possible emergency in our foreign relations, and unless we are content to tamely pocket insult from powers of all degrees of magnitude, we must have at least a squadron which is seaworthy, and which in armament is not a quarter of a century behind the times. The passage of the Naval Appropriation bill by the Senate yesterday is, therefore, a subject of congratulation.

We think that even the general reader will find Mr. BLAIR's paper on the "direct process" in iron manufacture to be anything but dry reading. That paper, read at the American Institute of Mining Engineers yesterday, refers to a revolution in the production of iron and steel even greater than that introduced by BESSEMER some fifteen years ago. The "direct process" proposes to accomplish nothing less than making wrought iron cheaper than pig, by extracting the former direct from the ore by simpler and more economical means than are now employed for the first stages of iron manufacture in the ordinary blast-furnace. It is no small testimony to the energy and intelligence which are being devoted to the American iron trade that a problem which the most advanced British metallurgists have given up as practically insoluble, should be in course of solution on this side of the Atlantic. If Mr. BLAIR's application of the "direct process" be as easy of general adoption as would appear from his very clear exposition of it yesterday, it will help to revolutionize not only the iron trade, but a good many other branches of industry intimately connected with it.

By a vote of 129 to 131 the House yesterday rejected the bill which practically revived the franking privilege, but the satisfaction with which this result will be received by the public is somewhat lessened by the closeness of the vote, and the fact that it may yet be reconsidered. It is a striking proof of the nice distinctions which exist in the Congressional mind that while this bill, which, in effect, restores the abuse, mustered so many friends, the naked proposition to repeal the law of last session which abolished the frank received only fifty votes. Congressmen should understand that they cannot trifle in this way with this matter, and especially should the Republicans remember the pledges which have been given by their party to the people. If there is any one thing to which the Republican Party is fully and irrevocably committed, it is the total and permanent suppression of franking. When Republicans in Congress vote to revive the abuse, they place themselves in the same dilemma that the Democrats did when they voted for FERNANDO WOOD for Speaker. When the effort to reconsider is made, as it surely will be, we hope it will receive no assistance from the Republican side.

Credit is due the Assembly for the action of yesterday in repealing the law which gave the Industrial Exhibition Company the chance to take $2,000,000 out of the City Treasury. We hope the Senate will promptly pass the repealing bill also, in order that an end may be put to the job. Remembering as we do how nearly this company came to getting the amount authorized by the law, we cannot be sure of the safety of the public funds so long as the statute is in force. With the repeal of this law, legislative action in regard to this company can properly cease for the present. There was a somewhat urgent demand for the repeal of the charter, but we presume the public will not insist upon this after the right to convert public funds to the uses of a private corporation has been taken away. If the company can raise the capital necessary to carry out its designs from private subscriptions, there will be no objection. Individuals are at liberty to use their money as they please in this matter. But the Legislature must make sure that the City Treasury shall contribute nothing. The Assembly has done its part, and it now remains for the Senate to take similar action.

"It would seem," says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, "from the debates in Congress, that the currency question is rapidly narrowing itself to this: Whether the Government shall alone furnish a paper medium of exchange, or whether the national banks shall alone furnish it. We certainly," it adds, "favor the former mode." The *Enquirer* is supposed to be a Democratic paper, and its recent treatment of the currency question is an indication of how far that party has wandered from its original principles. There is no power in the Federal Government to furnish a paper currency as such. The most it can do is, in an overwhelming necessity, to borrow money on its notes, and make them legal tender—but the motive is still to borrow money, not to manufacture it. Any undertaking in time of peace, directly or indirectly, to meddle with the business of furnishing "a paper medium of exchange" is a gross violation of the Constitution, as it is certainly a gross blunder in finance. For our part, we shall not consent to allow the question to be narrowed in the way the *Enquirer* suggests if it can be prevented. We shall continue to urge the duty of Congress to provide for withdrawing the Government notes to make way for the currency of the world, which is gold, and for a paper currency based on that.

If Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER intends to appear as the champion of the Newspaper Claims bill which he introduced yesterday in the Assembly, he may as well give up all prospect of making a respectable legislative record. The bill contains most of the objectionable features which led to the veto of a similar measure last year, and it is to be hoped that it will not be allowed this year to get beyond the Assembly Committee on Cities. It is simply monstrous that any newspaper proprietor "feeling aggrieved" at the results of a perfectly fair and legal audit, should have a remedy denied to all other contractors for public work. Had other creditors of the City been treated with anything like the liberality displayed by the act of 1872 toward the Corporation newspapers, we should hear less about the endless series of lawsuits brought for the recovery of old debts. That act ought to be held as closing forever this question of newspaper claims. Any proprietor who feels aggrieved by the decision of the Board of Audit can appeal to the courts, and the fact that no disposition is manifested to test in this way the "justice and equity" of disallowed claims ought to be presumptive proof that both these qualities are chiefly distinguished by their absence. In any case, it is no business of the Legislature to give validity to claims against this City which the legally-constituted authorities fail to recognize. At least a million of dollars is involved in this bill, and "solid arguments" may be expected to be used to help its passage.

Still another Rapid-transit bill was introduced in the Assembly yesterday, containing, of course, the provision for making a "strike" upon the Municipal Treasury of this City. This makes, we believe, the sixth proposal now before the Legislature calling for grants of public money, varying in amount from $2,000,000 to $10,000,000, in aid of local railroads. The chief security which the tax-payers have against the passage of these schemes consists in their number. The promoters of any one of them will, it may safely be presumed, do their utmost to kill off the others, and the jarring interests involved will prove mutually destructive. Everybody seems determined upon having a salaried commission, as the first requisite to clearing the way for the solution of the rapid-transit problem. Will nobody urge the much less expensive method of disposing of the rubbish of old enactments by demanding from such companies as the Gilbert Elevated and the Beach Pneumatic some evidences of substantial progress within the year, under penalty of the forfeiture of their charters?

DEMOCRATIC VAGARIES.

We have had only too frequent occasion, within the past four or five years, to point out the great disadvantage under which the country suffered through being without an efficient opposition party. The recent course of the Democratic press, or of Democratic leaders, on several important subjects, brings out more clearly than ever the utter incapacity of the Democratic Party to perform the duties that naturally fall upon a minority. Take, for instance, the financial question. The Democratic leaders in Congress cannot agree on any measure for the settlement of the finances of the country. If they should do so—if they should unite in the persistent advocacy and advancement of a definite plan for the payment of the legal-tender notes, or for their funding, there is no setting any limit to the influence they might exert. If they did not carry the measure, they might force the majority to take some definite ground, and either to produce a better measure, or to abide the consequences of defeating the one proposed. But, instead of this, we see the Democrats in Congress split into numerous factions, and many of them following their individual whims, voting now on one side and now on the other, and occasionally on both in succession within a few moments. Mr. THURMAN, for example, the leading Democrat in the Senate, is just now being soundly berated out West for voting for what is considered contraction, when he was understood to favor expansion; in reality, all he did was to vote for an abstract proposition which was one thing or the other, or both, just as any one cared to interpret it. The Democratic journals are even more at sea. In the East they confine themselves to general scolding of the party in power. In the South—still the stronghold of Democracy—they content themselves with clamoring for "more money." In the West they have a dozen schemes for supplying the pockets of the people from the Treasury without cost to the tax-payers. But nowhere is there any considerable number of influential Democratic papers having any intelligible notion of the principles that should guide the Government.

On the revenue there is the same confusion. The wildest propositions in Congress have been originated or supported by Democrats, and a good many members of this party are ready to resort to that most absurd and dangerous of all means of raising revenue, viz., legal-tender notes, or, in other words, a forced loan. As to whether taxation should incline to free trade or protection, there is more radical difference between Democrats than between any of the Democrats and the body of Republicans.

On the Louisiana question the attitude of the Democrats is singularly preposterous. After waiting until a Republican Senator furnished them with weapons, they are now wielding them in support of a proposition sufficiently anti-Democratic to make CALHOUN and MARCY, to say nothing of JEFFERSON, rest uneasy in their graves. They merely hope to gain some political advantage from the course they are advocating. If they can secure a new election in Louisiana, they may possibly win control of the State, and this would give them a great prestige in the South, as well as a chance to renew the plundering which was practiced under their admired convert, WARMOTH. In addition, they would try to fasten on the Republicans the odium of having maintained a Government which could not stand the test of a new election, and of having yielded this new election only when forced to do so by Democratic threats. On the other hand, if they should not win the State, they would attribute the result to frauds practiced by Republicans with the connivance of the Federal Government, and, ignoring their own share in the business, would clamor still more about the "centralizing tendencies" of the Republican Party. In either case, Republicans who are enlisted in favor of the patent Democratic remedy for the troubles in Louisiana can see how much they or their party are likely to get in return for an abandonment of sound constitutional principles. They will find, if they are successful, that they have simply put into the hands of their opponents a club with which they will themselves be beaten.

The course of the Democrats in the instances we have cited is what might have been expected from a party that fell victims to the snares of the Liberal Republicans, and sold their birthright for the desperate prospect of sharing in the election of one of their bitterest enemies. It is quite the custom nowadays to forget the Greeley campaign. We are constantly invited to regard the Democratic organization as a living one, with consistent aims and defined principles. We should be glad to do so if the facts allowed it. But they do not. Such an exploit as the Greeley coalition was not an accident. It resulted from the deep-seated infidelity of the party to any standard of political honor. The same cause is at work now, and with like effect. It seems as if experience would never teach the Democrats what is really the first principle of politics, that a party which cannot perform the function of an opposition with credit and honor will never attain to the performance of the function of a party in power.

FINES AND FORFEITURES.

The most obvious thing about the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred for the violation of the Revenue laws is, that the mass of facts and figures there given are in too crude a form to be made the basis of any very correct generalization. The Secretary has minutely complied with the terms of the House resolution calling for information as to the amount of money paid since March 4, 1869, by any person or persons in the settlement of suits, judgments, or claims for the violation of the Revenue laws at the Boston and New-York Custom-houses. In fact, he has done rather more than this, by giving a complete list of the sums obtained under this head at the Custom-houses mentioned, whether they were derived from persons, or from the seizure of smuggled goods left without ascertained owner. So far as New-York is concerned, the gross result of the four years and nine months, between March 1, 1869, and Nov. 30, 1873, shows the following totals: The gross proceeds of fines, penalties, and forfeitures obtained during that period are $2,280,614. Of this sum $158,678 fall to be deducted as duties. The remainder is thus distributed: Costs and expenses of suits, $114,081; Collector's share, (including the terms of H. A. SMYTHE, M. H. GRINNELL; THOMAS MURPHY, and C. A. ARTHUR, and in some instances reverting to that of HIRAM BARNEY,) $174,127; Naval Officer's share, (chiefly distributed between Messrs. MERRITT, GRINNELL, and LAFLIN,) $169,286; Naval Officer's share, (chiefly falling to Messrs. WAKEMAN, CORNELL, and SHARPE,) $159,376; informers' share, (including innumerable official and non-official names, revenue cutters, &c.,) $987,132; and, finally, the net amount remaining in the Treasury, $1,020,721. In other words, 55 per cent. of the gross proceeds of seizures or suits for the violation of the Revenue laws, goes to the Government, and 45 per cent. remains with informers, officials, and law officers. The totals for the seven years preceding March 1, 1869, are also given, and these are chiefly remarkable for the fact that costs and moieties swallow up about 5 per cent. more ot the gross proceeds than during President GRANT's term.

To legislate intelligently on the facts thus broadly stated, requires a good deal more information than can possibly be conveyed in such a report. The question to be settled is, How is the present system to be replaced by one less oppressive to importers, and yet not obviously prejudicial to the national revenue? The present system is not the creation of the present Administration, nor is there any evidence that it is more oppressively worked under the present officials of the New-York Custom-house, than under their predecessors. But the more complex and extensive our foreign trade becomes, the less tolerable any vexatious interference with it will be felt, and the less patient will merchants be of a system which gives the leading Custom-house officials a very powerful pecuniary interest in procuring against them proofs of fraud, no matter by what agencies, or by what admissions of official negligence. Conceding this general principle, what help do we find from the report in question to establish the oppressiveness with which the present system bears upon honest merchants?

Let us take the long list of the payments—including 1,100 different items—distributed during the first six months of last year, and see what is the story that it tells. The "distributive orders," as they are called, issued between January and June, 1873, relate to the proceeds of suits and seizures scattered over a wide interval, but the period selected will serve as well as any other for establishing some kind of average. These orders are pretty uniformly made up as follows: A fourth of the net amount of the fine or forfeiture, *i. e.*, after duties or legal costs, or both, have been deducted, is distributed in equal parts between the Collector, Naval Officer, and Surveypr; one fourth goes to the informer or informers, and the remaining half goes to the United States Treasury. This is the rule, from which the exceptions are too trifling to need explanation. Our analysis relates to the source whence is derived a revenue from fines and forfeitures of some $348,340, distributed during the period indicated. About a score of firms or private persons account for fines, chiefly of trifling amounts, which seem to have been obtained without the intervention of any informer, and of which $657 went to the three chief officials of the Custom-house and $665 went into the Treasury. Then, another thirty or forty firms or private persons account for fines of small amounts, obtained by the aid of informers, of which the latter get $971, the Government officials $921, and the Government $1,892. Then, as the result of the prosecution of nine firms, we find $80,144 divided among informers, $80,144 divided between the Collector, Naval Officer, and Surveyor, and $160,290 covered into the Treasury. The Phelps-Dodge suit is included among these, and accounts for $65,718 paid to B. G. JAYNE, $65,718 divided between the Collector, &c., and $131,436 paid into the Treasury. The "costs and expenses" of this suit were $8,145.

The rest of the revenue distributed during the six months accrues from the forfeiture of dutiable articles which some persons unknown had evidently attempted to smuggle. These may be divided as follows: Dry goods—chiefly silks, laces, and gloves—yield to informers the amount of $8,698, to the three chief officials a like amount, and to the Government $17,396; cigars yield $2,494 to informers, $2,469 to three officials, and $4,725 to the Government; precious metals, watches, and jewelry yield $1,252 to informers, the same amount to the Collector, &c., and $2,504 to the Government; fines levied on canal-boats and on sailing vessels yield $1,640 to informers, $1,593 to the chief officials, and $3,288 to the Government; and miscellaneous articles yield $882 to informers, a like amount to the Collector, &c., and $1,764 to the Government. The analysis of any other six months would probably reveal a similar state of facts, and it must be obvious to everybody that, to reason intelligently from any such data, requires a great deal of explanatory detail which could not possibly be included in the document to which we have referred.

THE WAY TO DO GOOD.

The following brief letter contains a suggestion which is well worthy the attention of any persons who are disposed to assist the deserving poor, without running the danger of encouraging the idle or the dissipated in their evil habits. There are hundreds of poor families who cannot find work, and who will not beg; and they can only be reached by some such method as that described in the following letter. We earnestly commend it to the notice of all our readers, especially to those who are disposed to accomplish practical good in the exercise of their benevolence:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A merchant residing in this City takes a certain number of poor persons to whom he gives a stated sum monthly. This allowance varies. In some cases the poor person receives three dollars, in others five, and so on, up to fifty dollars each month. The recipients of this charity are thus enabled to know just on how much they may depend. I should here state that the circumstances of all persons to whom an allowance is made are thoroughly investigated, and the money is generally given to widows with small children, or to very aged persons and invalids whose illness incapacitates them from maintaining themselves. Sometimes a rough place in some sad life is smoothed by this good man's money, after which it is transferred to another who has a still greater need of assistance. If each person in our City who possesses means—even a *moderate* income—would just set apart a particular sum of money to be given to the worthy poor, an immense amount of suffering would be prevented, and the donors would experience in their own hearts a blessed feeling of happiness at the thought of the comfort which they would give to their poor neighbors, of whom our Lord has said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these my brethren ye have done it unto me."

A. F. J.

INDIFFERENCE TO DANGER.

Notwithstanding all that has been said on the subject, we fear it will have to be admitted that the people of the present generation are foolishly indifferent to the countless dangers that threaten human life. The familiarity which, the old proverb tells us, breeds contempt, has made the busy men of our day so reckless that after a few trials of any new appliance for saving time or labor, no matter how dangerous it may be, they will continue it in use without giving a moment's thought to possible consequences. Indeed, we believe that if some enterprising person were to stretch a cable across the North River between Cortlandt street and Jersey City, suspend a basket car upon it by means of a rope, and get the frail conveyance going by steam engines at both ends of the route, more passengers would be found ready to risk their necks than could be accommodated; and furthermore, we believe that one out of every ten thousand carried backward and forward would not consider five minutes well spent (by himself) in examining the gear, say once a month, to make certain that the rope was not going to wear through suddenly, and drop its freight into the river. A good example of this recklessness may be witnessed every day on the ferry-boats. So great is the eagerness to save time that the moment a boat glides into the slip the passengers rush on board helter skelter, and make for the forward part. The desire for "quick transit" is so strong that even those who are compelled to be in the rear, no sooner discover that the boat is in midstream than they immediately form into a phalanx, and press those in advance of them until the whole form into a compact mass. When the boat reaches within three or four feet of the landing-stage, the hurried mortals outside the chains jump and run as if pursued by wild beasts. Jumping on and off steam railroad cars in motion is another habit that would be indulged in to a greater extent than it is but for the efforts made to prevent it. Yet hundreds of persons are either crippled or killed outright every year because of it. Most men would greatly prefer to run the risk of losing their lives than to remain ten or fifteen minutes at a roadside station for another train.

One more example of this indifference to danger has been supplied during the past few days by the three hundred or more men who, by the breaking of the ice, were carried many miles out into Saginaw Bay. The experience of the two fishermen who, less than a month ago, were borne away in a similar manner, and had to endure six nights of cold and hunger, and of the six families that lost members through the drowning of a party that went in search of them, seems to have taught no lesson. If it had, it is natural to suppose that the fishermen would have detailed one of their number every day to watch the ice near the shore, and give the alarm when there should be signs of a break-up. How many lives have been sacrificed by the recklessness thus displayed will not be known for some time; but this much is known already, that it was by the merest good luck that the whole three hundred did not perish.

Women, in proportion to their strength and activity, are likewise affected by the spirit of indifference to danger. They do not, it is true, jump on moving trains, or crush outside the chains on ferry-boats, but they nevertheless find numerous ways of showing their recklessness. Among them may be mentioned the treatment of the kerosene lamp. The burning of women through incautiousness in handling this persistent enemy of the household has come to be a daily occurrence. On Tuesday night last a resident of Grand street, Jersey City, was literally tortured to death by the explosion of one of these lamps. She had, it appears, attempted to fill it while the wick was lighting, and "as if to make the experiment more hazardous, held the lamp almost directly over a hot stove." A drop of the oil fell on the stove, ignited, and sent up a flame which struck the oil in her hand, and in an instant she was enveloped in flames. The poor woman, we are told, rushed into the street and hid herself under the floor of a shanty, hard by. She was subsequently taken back to her apartment, where she died after four hours of the most excruciating agony.

It takes, as we all know, a good deal of writing and talking to effect the very simplest reform, so that if the people should come to fully realize what a small amount of actual progress is made by the disposition to overturn one another in their scramble through life, it will only be at the expense of a vast amount of talk and a still vaster amount of risk.

A CHICAGO BRITOMART.

The exigencies of Western life have developed a peculiar type of womanhood, which, if lacking in some of the softer graces of the East, exhibits a degree of courage and self-reliance unusual in the sex. The hard lessons of border warfare in the pioneer times, when women were not unfrequently called upon to fight against savage foes for their own and their children's lives, have not been without effect in molding the character of their descendants. Something of the devotion and persistence thus inherited may be seen in the women's crusade against whisky that has had such extraordinary success in Ohio. A less commendable phase of the same ancestral influence may, perhaps, be detected in the independence of masculine control, which lends such variety to the conjugal relation in Illinois and Indiana, and such a stimulus to the business of the Divorce Courts. Only rarely it develops such a character as Mrs. LAURA FAIR, combining the worst impulses of both sexes, with not a redeeming trait of either. Women who display that lady's familiarity with rude masculine weapons of destruction are, happily, rare in any part of the country—or, indeed, in any part of the civilized world. Yet, if they are to be found anywhere, one would naturally go to look for them in Chicago. Certainly, it is doubtful if in any other city of the same grade in the scale of civilization, such a scene could have been enacted in a public vehicle as that which the Chicago *Times*, a day or two ago, described with evident admiration.

It was a Blue Island avenue omnibus, and the time was evening. The passengers in the conveyance, male and female, were riding along in that condition of silent ecstacy which the soft and gliding motion of the omnibus naturally produces, when the harmony of their charmed circle was broken by the sudden irruption of two "ruffians"—"stage ruffians," they may be called, of the first order. The "ruffians," after the manner of their kind, began smoking villainously bad cigars (no man with taste enough to appreciate a good cigar ever commits such an act,) and "puffing huge clouds of tobacco smoke in the faces of the ladies in the stage." Milder methods of argument having failed to convince them of the impropriety of this conduct, "a gentleman took hold of the stub, belonging to one of the fellows, and pitched it out of the window." By an unaccountable oversight, he omitted to pitch the owner after it, and this mistake "was the signal for a row." One of the ruffians "half pulled his shooter," says the Chicago chronicler in the easy vernacular of the region, "from his breeches pocket," and for a moment it seemed as if chivalry and beauty were to succumb to the superior prowess of the caitiff knight. Luckily, however, for the interests of romance, and perhaps we may add for public decency also, a Britomart was at hand in the shape of a "live young woman," who, in still more expressive vernacular, "went him one better." And this was the way she did it: "While he—the unready caitiff—was fumbling about for his pistol, she presented and cocked a neat little revolver at his cranium, politely informing him," says the most polished and euphemistic of scribes "that any further demonstration would lead to decided unpleasantness." Metaphorically speaking, the champion of darkness was at once unhorsed, and tumbled gasping in the dust. In plainer prose, if any prose of Chicago can be called plain, "it was enough, and he and his fellow-bully very quickly relieved the startled passengers of their presence."

Now we do not know that we can exactly approve of young women, even "live" young women, going about armed like border ruffians. The days of romance are over, and we are satisfied to admire Britomart and swift Camilla at the enchanting distance of poetry. We should be very sorry to see a day arrive when New-York young ladies carried "neat little revolvers" in their reticules, or bowie-knives to match, dangling with fan and perfume-case and parasol to their chatelaine belts. In a community, however, where ruffians are given to smoking in omnibuses and "pulling shooters" when interfered with, such odd additions to the armory of feminine coquetries may be more necessary than here. At all events, the scene affords a striking picture of the varieties of life in the West, and it is to be hoped that this "live young woman" will continue always to deserve the respect she evidently means to command.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

CARS FOR WOMEN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Do let me appeal through your columns for the poor shop-girls who, on such a night as the 25th, are compelled to walk home. Think, for a moment—a strong, healthy man jumps on a car, and manages to jam in, but he is all unmindful of the poor girls waiting vainly for a car to get even standing room in, and finally compelled to wade home through the deep snow and bitter storm! Think of them, in their long dresses and thin shoes, all unprepared for the storm, which had not broken when they left home. Pity them, and try all means in your power to aid them.

Does not a man—how can he help it, if he be a man—feel ashamed to ride in the cars when the women are standing on the corners vainly waiting? Who is the most able to walk? Why, the men, of course. If this be the case let our City roads provide a car, say every fifth one, from 4 P. M. to 7 P. M., and put on it "for ladies only," and let the conductor and driver see that the law is enforced, even if it necessitates a policeman to protect the rights of woman, which I hope would be unnecessary. Are the car companies so unfeeling as to refuse this request, and are the men too ungentlemanly to respect the sign "for ladies only?" I trust and I believe not. I ask you to take up my cause for the sake of the poor women, believing I shall not be left without support.

B. T. M., No. 35 Warren street.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 26, 1874.

THE STREETS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Surely it will not be necessary in future to sacrifice the life of some prominent City official, with every fall of snow, in order to have our main thoroughfare cleared. If it be, the self-denial of some of our rulers might induce them to offer themselves on the altar of their country, exclaiming, as of old, "Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori." But it is a fact that Broadway, from the City Hall upward, has been cleared from snow since yesterday afternoon with an energy and promptitude never known before, while to-day the funeral procession of the late Police Commissioner Smith passes up that thoroughfare. Whether it be out of respect to their late colleague, or from an intention to treat the public better in future, we are all thankful to the Police Commissioners for last night's work.

M. W. C.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 26, 1874.

BOOKS FOR PRISONS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On behalf of the Prison Association of New-York, I desire to thank you for the editorial in Friday's edition on "Books for Prisoners." You have stated the case in an admirable manner. The good to be done by supplying prisoners with proper reading is almost unlimited. Books and periodicals serve to take the mind of the convict from himself and his miserable surroundings, and bring him in contact with minds that must exert good influences over him. Some years since a Sing Sing convict complained to the head of the Board of State Prison Inspectors that the food was poor, that his bed was uncomfortable; in fact, complaining on "general principles." The Inspector, who had often heard these stories from the same prisoner, and knowing that his life outside of the prison had not been one to be envied, took him to task for letting his mind run on his bodily wants, and asked him why he (the prisoner) did not try to get his mind on better thoughts. Looking the Inspector earnestly in the face, he responded by asking, "Where shall I get 'em?" The Inspector did not attempt a reply.

You, Mr. Editor, have answered this prisoner's query. Give the convicts the "good thoughts" of others, as found in proper reading matter, and the man grows better. That prisoner's question to the Inspector as to where he should get better thoughts led the official to think that convicts might get some good thoughts from good reading, and he laid the foundation of a prison library for the use of the convicts, which still exists, and will so long as benevolent persons contribute books and periodicals, and you gentlemen of the press give it your support. The present Board of Inspectors, and Wardens in charge of our prisons are not only strict disciplinarians, but they also believe that society is under obligation to try to reform prisoners for the future, as well as to punish them for the past, and they are ready to do all in their power to this end.

They are allowing prisoners, whose conduct justifies it, the privilege of having lights in their cells to read by on certain specified nights, and they are teaching those to read who cannot. Thus, Mr. Editor, you see that the ideas you have so ably advocated in the article referred to are being acted on, and all that is needed to carry on the good work in furnishing convicts with "better thoughts" is the aid of the public in the contribution of books and periodicals such as you refer to.

SINCLAIR TOUSEY,
Chairman Executive Committee New-York Prison Association.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1874.

THE MOIETY LAWS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was surprised to notice in your columns of Monday a special dispatch from Washington which denied the fact that our merchants have been heavily mulcted for technical violations of our present obscure and complicated Customs laws, when it will be recollected that Mr. B. F. Butler, who appears to be the managing partner of the firm of Butler, Jayne & Co., admitted on the 17th instant, in Washington, that in the matter of Woodruff & Robinson, where a million of dollars was said to be involved, that the parties were only guilty of technical violations of the law, while he claims credit for magnanimity in view of the fact that his firm released the claim, which was abundantly collectable, for fifty thousand dollars.

Can any stronger argument be adduced for that total repeal of the Moiety laws which our present honorable Secretary has advised? In the meantime, the veracity of Detective Jayne will soon be placed in line with a report of many similar cases for which the public can wait. It is said that Jayne "will continue his evidence to prove that a systematic dishonesty exists among our importing merchants which is humiliating to contemplate." We hope he will; and suppose all the facts he may submit be proved, then there will follow the natural inquiry, What has converted the mercantile class, who are the most reliable class that exists, to such dishonesty? And there can be but one reply: "The stupid and selfish legislation of our Government is wholly to blame." Men are the creatures of circumstances, and all human nature in the main is the same. Whenever Governments so legislate as to invite fraud at the hands of their citizens, these should not be surprised at the results of their efforts. When Alexander Hamilton advised, in 1789, our first tariff, he took the position, as the result of past historical experience, that it was not wise to impose any Customs tax beyond ten per cent. ad valorem. He thought that fifteen per cent. would either discourage imports or so provoke smuggling that the revenues would suffer and public demoralization ensue. Our first Secretary of the Treasury, in an age when severe criminal and repressive laws were common, considered it to be more wise to avoid than to invite crime. Of course, in the last century smuggling was more easy than at present, when railroads and telegraphs and large ocean vessels are the instruments of commerce; but like effects follow like causes, and it is not strange that, with a tariff of complicated duties that cannot be clearly interpreted by officials or importers, a tariff which netted the Government in 1868 the enormous average of forty-four per cent. on all imports, and in 1872, with a numerous free list, including tea and coffee, thirty-eight per cent. average on all imports, unwise, extravagant duties on articles that can be easily handled should lead to more or less fraud in Customs. Besides, most of our Government decisions upon disputes in the revenue are notoriously unjust and constantly vary, because they are apt to turn upon technical points. And while I believe good intentions prevail in the main among the officials in Washington, they follow the position which our Government has always taken where disputes occur—a position that does not correspond with that of any other civilized nation. In common law, as it is called, it is a fundamental principle that a man must be considered innocent until proven guilty. So, also, in all other Governments where doubts occur, either in disputes concerning rates of duty or frauds on the revenue, the doubt is in favor of the importer, for the reason that, as opposed to the individual, the law-making power being supreme, it is its duty to make all its requirements so clear that the demand on the citizen cannot be misunderstood.

Our present Customs list, which is admitted to be very obscure and complicated, would have been carefully revised long since but for strifes about protection in favor of particular industries. The conversion of our much-mixed tariff into one of simple specific rates on all articles, in the interests of revenue as well as of all proper protection, is not a difficult matter, if it could be allowed. For many years all our Treasury Secretaries have advised this, but it has not been allowed, and the charge has been made, and, we fear, is correct, that our home industries, as a favored few call themselves, desire to throw all the difficulties they can in the way of foreign commerce, in something of the spirit of that Randolph, of Roanoke, who being a violent free-trader as well as a citizen of the South, did not like wool as opposed to cotton, so that he declares such antipathy to sheep that he would go out of his way at any time to give this animal a kick. The commercial class, as a whole, is the most trustworthy we have, because confidence and credit is an essential element of the pursuit. Public and merchant seek constantly those in whom they can confide, and as our old philosopher Benjamin Franklin remarked in the first Constitutional Convention, in discussing the subject of State provision for religious instruction, "Wherever there is a general demand for any want a supply will follow." I hope Mr. Jayne will continue. Why did this zealous patriot resign at such a critical period? Are his pockets heavy?

D. C. R.

THE BUREAU OF CHARITIES.

The usual weekly meeting of the Committee of Nine of the Bureau of Charities was held last evening at No. 66 Third avenue. Theodore Roosevelt, Chairman; Prof. Charles A. Joy, Secretary. The following members of the Committee were present: Rev. Dr. John Hall, Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, Mr. Ezra M. Kingsley, Mr. Benjamin Collins, Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, and Mr. Joseph Seligman. The resolutions passed at the recent public meeting held at Cooper Union were read, and, after mature deliberation, the committee felt constrained to accept the delicate and peculiar task recommitted to them by the representatives of all of the charitable associations of the City, and they resolved to prosecute the work to a successful issue, provided they were cordially sustained by the citizens of New-York. As the meeting on Monday was publicly announced in the papers, and all persons who were opposed to the plan of charity organization had then an opportunity to state their objections, the committee felt themselves at liberty to assume, as no objections were then raised, that their labors would receive the cordial sympathy of the executive officers, Trustees, and managers of the leading charitable societies of the City. The enlarged work of the bureau will necessarily involve additional expenses, but the committee do not intend to appeal to the public for aid; they will privately arrange for a guarantee fund with a few prominent citizens, and thus keep the expenditures down to the lowest limit. The printed circular of a down-town charity was laid before the committee, and the Secretary announced that he had received communications from Mr. James Brown, Mr. Stewart Brown, and Mr. Wm. Cullen Bryant, in which the writers stated that the appearance of their names on the circular was wholly unauthorized. The names of several other fraudulent charities were presented, and it was resolved to expose them as soon as a few more facts could be obtained. In view of the permanent organization of the bureau, and of the great amount of work that must necessarily devolve upon the Secretary, Prof. Joy requested permission to tender his resignation, as his official duties at Columbia College would not admit of his devoting sufficient time to the proper management of the office. The resignation being considered imperative, the committee reluctantly decided to accept it, and, on motion of Dr. McGlynn, seconded by Dr. Hall, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the committee be tendered to Prof. Charles A. Joy for the great zeal, intelligence, and industry by which he has so largely contributed to the organization of the Bureau of Charities, and to its fair promise of accomplishing the delicate and difficult objects for which it was constituted.

Prof. Joy announced that he would continue to serve on the committee as long as his services could be of value, and nominated Mr. Henry E. Pellew to be Secretary in his stead. This nomination was unanimously confirmed. Mr. Pellew, the new Secretary, is a gentleman of superior education, large experience in charity work, with abundant wealth, and ample leisure. Under his management it is believed that the arduous work of the committee can be prosecuted to success. Owing to the temporary absence of Mr. Pellew from the City the question of the reorganization of the bureau was postponed to next Thursday, to which day the committee then adjourned.

THE CANADIAN JUDICIARY DIFFICULTY.

MONTREAL, Feb. 26.—Chief Justice Duval and Judge Badgely have sent in their resignations, and Judge Monk has received a year's leave of absence. This settles the difficulty which has existed for some time between the Bench and the Bar. Hon. A. A. Darieu, it is said, will be Chief Justice, and Attorney General E. Irvine and M. Doutie, Q. C., will be appointed Judges. It is understood that Judge Sicotte, of St. Hyacinthe, will be placed on the Queen's Bench.

THE BOSTON COLLECTOR.

ADVERSE REPORT ON MR. SIMMONS' NOMINATION.

MESSRS. BOUTWELL AND SUMNER OPPOSED TO THE NOMINATION—ACTION OF THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Senate to-day went into executive session at 3:30 o'clock, and the doors remained closed for over an hour. The nomination of Mr. Simmons was adversely reported by Mr. Boutwell, from the Committee on Commerce, and Mr. Boutwell has been very reticent and non-committal in regard to its action in this case, and it was universally supposed that he would advocate the confirmation of Simmons. There was considerable discussion in the Senate, and a vote was finally taken, which stood: For confirmation, 15; against, 20. Three Republican Senators were present who did not vote. The number voting being less than a quorum, the Senate adjourned, and the case remains for further consideration. It seems to be settled, however, that Simmons will be rejected, as there is but the very slightest prospect of confirmation. Both the Massachusetts Senators are understood to have taken, during the discussion, strong grounns against confirmation.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE MAJORITY OF THE MASSACHUSETTS DELEGATION.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The following letter has been made public:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26, 1874.

Hon. George S. Boutwell, United States Senator:

MY DEAR SIR: At your personal solicitation, yesterday, I withheld the recommendation, of which I inclose you a copy, signed by seven of the eleven members of Congress from our State. At the interview with the President, at which you were present, on Tuesday, the President said that if our Congressional delegation would substantially agree upon any person, he would nominate him instead of Mr. Simmons as Collector of Boston. In pursuance of this suggestion we have selected three persons upon whom we have united.

We have not been able to procure the signature of our associate, Mr. Dawes, who is absent from the city, and three of the eleven representatives—Mr. Buffington, Mr. Hooper, and Mr. Butler—have declined to sign it. You said to me that you could name one or two gentlemen who would be acceptable to be nominated in the place of Mr. Simmons. Will you be kind enough either to join with us in recommending the gentlemen whom we have selected, or state to us the name of the gentleman to whom you referred as a proper person to meet the President's request. We have no doubt that your selection would be of a person of character and qualifications suited to so important an office, and that we shall cheerfully acquiesce in your choice. In view of the fact that our colleague, Mr. Butler, who presented the name of Mr. Simmons, now states that he would not have recommended the nomination had he known the trouble it has made, and in view of the fact that the President has also stated to the committee of our citizens who waited upon him that had this nomination not been made he would not now make it, and that he thought Mr. Butler erred in pressing it further, it is evidently our duty to unite upon some one and relieve the President and ourselves from the result of this mistake. Very respectfully yours,

HENRY L. PIERCE,
Third Congressional District of Massachusetts.

The following is the recommendation inclosed in the letter:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26, 1874.

To the President of the United States:

The undersigned recommend for appointment to the office of Collector of the Port of Boston and Charlestown, either of the three following gentlemen: Gen. Wm. L. Burt, Postmaster of Boston; Hon. F. W. Lincoln, late Mayor of Boston; John M. Fiske, Deputy Collector, Boston Custom-house; each of whom we think well qualified for the position.

John M. S. Williams, Henry L. Pierce, E. R. Hoar, S. W. Harris, Alvah Crocker, Geo. F. Hoar, D. W. Gooch.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

Mme. Nilsson will make her *rentrée* at the Academy of Music this evening. The lady's return has been eagerly looked forward to, and we do not doubt that the welcome awaiting her will be received at the hands of an overflowing audience. "Lucia Di Lammermoor" is to be given, and a fresh element of interest is to be bestowed upon the performance by the co-operation of M. Maurel, who will sing *Ashton*. "Aida" will be done at the matinée, to-morrow.

THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERT.

We published, some days ago, the titles of the principal numbers selected for interpretation at Mr. Thomas' fourth symphony concert, to occur at Steinway Hall to-morrow evening. We are now able, however, to print the bill complete. It embraces the compositions following:

Introduction to the third act of "Medea" ..... Cherubini
Concerto, for string orchestra ..... Bach
Symphony No. 2, in C, Op. 61 ..... Schumann
Bacchanale, "Tannhaeuser," (manuscript) ..... Wagner
Serenade, No. 3, in D minor, Op. 69, (new) ..... Volkmann
Violoncello obligato by Mr. Louis Lubeck.
Overture, "Leonore" No. 3 ..... Beethoven

MME. JANAUSCHEK AT BOOTH'S.

Mme. Janauschek acts in "Chesney Wold" at Booth's this evening, and at the matinée to-morrow. "Chesney Wold" will then make way for "Deborah," in which the gifted artist will appear for the first time to-morrow night.

CHARITABLE DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.

The excellent performance of "The Hunchback" by Mrs. Shook and the members of the Charity Amateur Dramatic Association, is to be repeated, at the Academy of Music, to-morrow evening, in aid of the Hebrew Benevolent Fuel Association and the Hebrew Relief Society.

PERSONAL.

Mme. Ilma Di Murska, Mme. Pauline Lucca, Signor Vizzani, Signor Rossi Galli, and some other members of the Italian Opera Troupe, whose sojourn in Cuba has been neither brief nor pleasant, returned to these more hospitable shores by the City of Havana, last night.

THE OPERATIC SCANDAL IN CUBA.

Writing from Havana on Feb. 21, our correspondent supplies the following version of the operatic imbroglio already noticed in our telegraphic dispatches from Cuba nine days ago: "The refusal of the three impresarios, Mme. Lucca, Mme. Di Murska, and Signor Vizzani, to pay the salaries and return passage money of the New-York chorus and orchestra, resulted in an order of the Governor, prohibiting the three from leaving until they had satisfied the just demands of the claimants. When the women belonging to the chorus called on Mme. Lucca demanding pay, they received a very emphatic, but not very elegant, word for an answer. So far, the lawyers only had quietly talked about the matter, but on Thursday morning the chorister on guard near Mme. Lucca's residence in the Cerro, saw a suspicious movement of trunks and immediately communicated the fact to his companions. Since Tuesday evening a musician or chorister has been on constant guard duty before the houses wherein the three managers dwelt, he being relieved by his companions every two hours during the day or night. The Germans did guard duty at the hotels and the Italians on the wharf and on board the steamers ready to sail. The Columbus was advertised to sail at 4 o'clock on Thursday, and a little before that hour some big trunks with a big-whiskered man were espied by an Italian chorister. The articles were soon recognized as Mme. Lucca's property, and the Police were notified. The servants of Mme. Lucca were on board, when, a few minutes later, a small boat was seen coming near the ship containing the closely-veiled form of one lady, and the half-veiled face of another. The half-veiled figure was immediately recognized as that of a most intimate lady friend of Mme. Lucca, while another figure, that of a man, was also distinguished as that of an acquaintance. A sign from the ship denoted that the coast was not clear, and when within hailing distance the boat turned around and the figure raised her veil, disclosing the once-sympathic features of Mme. Lucca now distorted by rage. A Lucrezia Borgia-like wave of the hand and the prima donna had to return to shore, disappointed in her attempt to escape the vigilance of the vocal and instrumental detectives. Mme. Lucca's husband, servants, and baggage were brought on land. The attempt to escape gave the people a nice chance for scandal. Finding it impossible to leave by stealth and abandon about fifty men and women to the pestilential effects of the vomito, and without the means to leave or to earn a living while here, the trio were at last obliged to deposit the amount claimed by the subordinates. Only Mme. Murska showed pity for the poor people, for she offered to sing until they were paid, having no cash money to give them. To-day, seeing the impossibility of escape, they disbursed the money. Mr. Sharfenberz, the Austrian Consul, went security for Mme. Murska until she could furnish him with the amount from New-York. Now comes a sequel. It is averred that Mr. Jarrett, the company's agent, has been keeping accounts after a fashion of his own. His conduct needs scrutiny, according to the *empresa*, and his accounts still more. The *empresa* has appointed Judge Battanero to represent it, and while its members are sailing toward New-York, Mr. Jarrett remains here against his will, to give an account of his stewardship if he can. At first Mr. Jarrett acted for the three principal singers, and they say that when he could not get anything more out of them he turned against them. His career as a theatrical manager is considered at an end, and every member of the company despises and hates him."

THE RAILROAD TROUBLES.

STRIKE OF THE BRAKEMEN ON THE ERIE RAILWAY AT AN END—THE MIDLAND ROAD RIOTERS HELD IN BAIL.

The strike of the brakemen on the Erie Railroad ended yesterday, and the trains on the road are running as usual. The Third Vice President of the Company, Mr. J. C. Clarke, and Superintendent Wright, who, on the receipt of the news, proceeded at once to Hornellsville, the scene of the difficulty, succeeded in making an amicable arrangement with the strikers. The train which left Buffalo at 2:25 on last Tuesday, and was stopped at Hornellsville, arrived yesterday at 6 P. M., and is the first through passenger train which has come over the road to the city since the strike commenced. The train which left Jersey City at 7:20 P. M. on Tuesday last arrived at Dunkirk yesterday, nineteen hours behind time, having been detained, however, for two hours by the great snow-storm. The train which left here at 7:20 P. M. on Wednesday night went through all right, and trains from both ends of the road were running yesterday on time. The travelers from Buffalo who were forced to remain twenty-four hours at Hornellsville, were very glad to reach their destination last night, and it is to be hoped enjoyed a good rest after their wearisome experience. The cause of the trouble, as stated in THE TIMES of yesterday, was an order by the management of the company that the number of brakemen on the trains of three divisions terminating at Hornellsville should be reduced from four to three men. The officers of the road were satisfied that a force of three men to each train was sufficient to run it with safety, and that too much labor would not be entailed upon the brakemen. Assistant Superintendent Robert Cable stated yesterday that on one of the three divisions referred to, the Susquehanna and Delaware, east of Deposit, the road was level and with but few grades, and that the brakes on that part of the road did not require any more watching than three brakemen to a train could attend to. On the Buffalo Division there was more up and down hill work, there being many more grades. On the Susquehanna and Delaware Division, however, thirty-six cars are run to a train, while there are only from sixteen to nineteen cars to the train on the Buffalo Division. Mr. Cable said that officers of the road believed that in view of these facts no larger number of brakemen would be required on the Buffalo Division than on the Susquehanna and Delaware, where, if there were less grades, there were double the number of cars to look out for. No trouble, he said, was experienced with the brakemen of the Delaware Division, and though a delegation of strikers was said to have called upon the brakemen of the Eastern Division at Port Jervis, on Wednesday, and endeavored to induce these employes to join in the strike, the effort, if made, was unsuccessful. At Hornellsville there is a secret society called the Brakemen's Brotherhood, and it is believed that that organization was at the bottom of the demonstration. Many employes of the road who are members of the society were forced, no doubt reluctantly, to join in the movement. Mr. Cable and other officials of the company, stationed at Jersey City, stated that they were ignorant of the precise nature of the arrangements entered into between Messrs. Clarke and Wright and the striking brakemen; they only knew that the strike was ended, and that trains were running on time. It was stated by other informants that the demands of the brakemen had been nearly all acceded to, four men being employed on each train as usual. The business of the company, it was said, had not been so seriously interfered with as to cause any great pecuniary loss, the only thing to be much deplored being the inconvenience and annoyance to which passengers on the road have been subjected within the last few days.

PRESENT CONDITION OF AFFAIRS ON THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO ROAD.

The troubles between the laborers and the present management of the bankrupt Oswego and Midland Railroad Company are over for a time at least. United States Deputy Marshals Murtagh and Winslow, with fifteen men, retuaned to the City last night, and Deputy Marshals Crowley and Robinson were expected to follow with the remainder of the force sent to the scene of the difficulty to protect the property of the company by Marshal Fiske. Yesterday it was expected that the unpaid laborers would make a general attack on the road near Middletown, and the force of the Marshal, consisting of only twenty-three men, were stationed at that point. On Wednesday night last it was apprehended that the threatened attack would commence, and it was feared that several stations would be fired and destroyed. The United States officers were forced to remain on guard all night, and pickets were thrown out in every direction. Nothing was done by the laborers, however, and yesterday the Receiver of the Company, Mr. Hewitt, whose head-quarters were at Ellenville, succeeded in effecting a compromise with the men. It is said that they have been promised payment of the debts due them for services, one-half in cash and the other in Receiver's certificates. Some of the laborers say that if the terms agreed upon are not carried out to the letter that another attack will be made on the road, and that much greater damage will be done to the Company's property than has been heretofore.

THE MIDLAND RAILROAD TROUBLE.

S. R. Rogers, A. Cooney, and J. Cooney, three of the men who were brought from Summitville on a charge of impeding a mail train of the New-York, Oswego, and Midland Railroad, were brought before Judge Blatchford yesterday on an order to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court in obstructing the Receivers. Mr. Lord, their counsel, claimed that these men never intended to commit a contempt of court, as they were ignorant of the fact that an order from that court had been issued forbidding interference with the property of that railroad. Such an order had never been served upon them notifying them of the authority of the Receivers. Nothing, he said, was further from their minds than the commission of an offense such as that with which they were charged. Judge Blatchford said that counsel overlooked the facts stated in the affidavits upon which the order to show cause was granted. It there appeared that these men interfered with Mr. Babcock, a road master, in the discharge of his duty, and that they knew him to be appointed by the Receiver, who derived his authority from the United States District Court of this City. The conduct of these men, he said, was calculated to keep them out of the money they claimed for their services on the road, and out of the non-payment of which the present trouble is claimed to have grown. Mr. Green, on the part of the company, said that he had no desire to subject these men to severe punishment, nor, in fact, to punishment of any kind. All he desired was to have them made sensible of the offense they had committed, so as to prevent a recurrence of it. Judge Blatchford held them in $500 bail each to keep the peace and appear for examination whenever called upon. Mr. James Farrell, of Sullivan County, became their bondsman. They were also held in $250 each by Commissioner Shields on the criminal charge of interfering with the train. They waived examination.

ARREST OF SUPPOSED POISONERS.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 26.—A woman named Josephine French, with several aliases, was found dead in bed at the residence of Henry Kimball, on Grove street, this morning. Kimball has been arrested, with his wife and stepdaughter, Mary M. Heard, there being suspicions of poisoning. The deceased was twenty-five years old.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND, PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—A meeting of the committee of the creditors of the bankrupt Franklin Savings Fund Society was held to-night. The report of the accountant was submitted. A schedule of all mortgages at their face value shows that, of this class of securities, there are in all, 466, to the value of $[illegible]. The accountant expresses the belief that at least sixty or sixty-five per cent. should be yielded by the assets, even with ordinary management, and that a great deal more may be gotten out of them by prudent management. The report was approved and will be filed.

OBITUARY.

ASA OLMSTEAD, ESQ.

Mr. Olmstead was born at Enfield, Conn., on the 19th of April, 1791, having nearly completed the eighty-third year of his age. He graduated at Princeton College, New-Jersey, in the year 1814, and was at the time of his death, one of its oldest surviving graduates. He studied law at Springfield, Mass., with the distinguished Mr. Bliss, grandfather of the present United States District Attorney, and practiced his profession in that State with credit for many years. In 1842 he retired from the profession, and took up his residence at Clinton, N. Y., where he lived at the time of his death. He was a man of much intelligence, animated, sprightly, and interesting in conversation, courteous in manner, pure in character, frank in expression, and, in general, possessing qualities endearing him to a large circle of friends. In the family circle, no one could be more attractive. He was particularly fond of children, who always warmly reciprocated his partiality. In his last and distressing sickness, his patience, perfect gentleness, and politeness, were truly remarkable, and he displayed, under circumstances peculiarly trying, some of the best traits that adorn human character. He was the father of Dwight H. Olmstead, Esq., of the law firm of Tracy & Olmstead, of this City, and father-in-law of Judge Theodore W. Dwight, of the Commission of Appeals, and Professor of Law in Columbia College Law School.

EX-CHIEF JUSTICE PERLEY, OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Ex-Chief Justice Ira Perley, of New-Hampshire, died suddenly, at 3 P. M. yesterday, at his residence, in Concord, N. H. He had not been quite as well as usual for a few days past, confining himself to his library, and reading much. His family did not apprehend that his end was so near. He passed a restless night on Wednesday, but was about the house yesterday forenoon, and it was not until after dinner that he appeared so unwell that a physician was called, and shortly after his arrival the Judge died, sinking away very rapidly. He was in his seventy-fifth year. In October, 1852, Gov. Samuel Dinsmore, of New-Hampshire, appointed him Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and in July, 1855, Gov. Metcalf appointed him Chief Justice, which office he held until September, 1869, resigning a few days before he arrived at the age of seventy, the constitutional limit. Judge Perley held but few political offices, only representing Hanover and Concord a few years. His wife died about three years ago. They had nine or ten children, three daughters only surviving. The loss of his wife, and about the same time an only son, undoubtedly served to hasten the Judge's end.

A CONDEMNED MURDERER.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION OF RAFFERTY AT WAUKEEGAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—The execution of Rafferty, the thrice tried and convicted murderer of Officer O'Meara, of the City Police Force, which is expected to take place at Waukeegan to-morrow, is the all-absorbing topic of conversation here to-night. His friends have made a strong effort during the past two days to induce Gov. Beveridge to commute his sentence to imprisonment for life, but have not, as yet, succeeded. His attorney, Mr. Small, accompanied by Mark Sheridan, President of the Board of Police, are now in Springfield. They took with them several petitions, signed by a large number of people in and about the city, asking for Executive interference. To-day the affidavits of several individuals, showing that the foreman of the jury at the last trial had expressed a strong belief in Rafferty's guilt before the trial began, and was therefore disqualified to act, were sent to Mr. Small by the condemned man's friends here to be presented to the Governor. Petitions asking the Executive not to interfere, which have been circulated here for several days past, during which they have been signed by many influential men, have also been forwarded. At last accounts the Governor still had the matter under advisement. The greatest anxiety is felt, both by the friends of the condemned and others, to learn the result. Meantime preparations for the execution have been completed, and everything is in readiness for the work of to-morrow. Some fears have been entertained hitherto that a rescue would be attempted to-night, as Rafferty's friends here are mostly desperate characters, and the jail at Waukeegan is carefully guarded on that account. Thus far no attempt of the kind has been reported. The conduct of the condemned is unchanged, and he seems determined to meet his fate as heroically as possible.

TRIAL OF THE MASKED BURGLARS AT CATSKILL.

The trial of Dennis Brady, one of the masked burglars, for the robbery of Mr. E. Post's house, at Catskill, was resumed yesterday at the latter town. Many witnesses were examined, who testified to having seen Brady in the neighborhood of Mr. Post's residence on the night of the robbery, 17th October last. Lyman Chichester, a farmer, residing in Greene County, swore he had a conversation with the prisoner at the Catskill fair on the 16th, and the evidence of George Brandom went to show that Brady was seen by witness going in the direction of Mr. Post's at about dusk on the evening of the burglary. Detectives King, Lyon, and Fields testified to the arrest of Millard, the saloon-keeper, corner of Canal and Washington streets, in New-York, and the capture of the burglars' tools found there. The instruments were exhibited in court, and a chisel of a peculiar construction was pointed out as that with which a drawer of a bureau in Mr. Post's house had been forced. The end of the chisel fitted the marks in the wood-work. Detective Lyon testified to the arrest of Brady, and the fact that Miss Post identified him as one of the burglars, though she did not know at the time of the arrest of the prisoner. Counsel for the defense said he would prove an alibi in the case of Hobbs, indicted for the same offense as Brady, and suggested that, if the witnesses were mistaken in their identification of Hobbs, their evidence against Brady should be rejected. Hobbs was then brought into court, and being sworn, testified to the following effect: He stated that his name was Charles Hobbs, that he was at the Catskill Fair and races last October, and that he was a resident of New-York. He had an air-gun at the fair. He left Catskill Fair Grounds about 3 P. M. on Thursday, the 16th of October, and went to New-York on the steam-boat Champion. Mr. Brown, John Rich, and a Dr. Baker from Rhinebeck, were with witness, and the latter took a berth on the steam-boat. He said he never saw Brady in his life before he saw him in the Catskill Jail. When he left the boat in New-York he did so in company with a man named Powers, and the two went into a lager-beer saloon and stayed an hour. The witness then gave a detailed account of how he spent his time on the 17th, and said that he and his wife went to the Citizens' Savings Bank, where they deposited $20 each. Capt. Samuel Coles, Passenger Clerk of the steam-boat Champion, did not recognize Hobbs fully enough to swear positively, but was favorably impressed that he was the man who went down on his boat on the night of the 16th of October. On the passenger list of that night was found the name of Hobbs in berth No. 14, and also a ticket which showed that Hobbs was removed from that berth to another one. No. 14, the witness said, was wet. Hobbs also testified to that fact on his examination. Witness had not shown the list to any one in the court-room before. Peter Lindsay, a one-armed man, identified Hobbs, and said he saw him on the steamer Champion on the night of the 16th of October, going to New-York. John Brown, of No. 452 Pearl-street, New-York, a stencil plate manufacturer, was a passenger on the Champion on the night of the 16th of October, and saw Hobbs on board. Henry Sayler, signature clerk of the Citizens' Savings Bank of New-York, testified, as Hobbs stood up: "I think I recognize him. I remember a man and his wife coming into the bank on the 17th of October. I think he is the man, and he wrote his name in the signature-book. He deposited $20, and his wife the same amount. A bank-book was given to each of them, and the signature must have been made about 2 P. M." He stated that Hobbs' signature was the same as the one on the signature-book in New-York. Seymour A. Bunce, Secretary of the Citizens' Savings Bank, also testified that both signatures are alike. He had no doubt about it. He should judge from the record that the Hobbs signature was made between 2 and 3 P. M., possibly 2 P. M., but not earlier. There were about thirty-five deposits before his. The evidence of the station-master at Catskill went to show that it would be impossible for a person to leave New-York after 2 P. M. on the 17th of October and reach Catskill at the time of the burglary at Post's. The further hearing will be resumed to-day.

COMMERCE OF CANADA.

THE DOMINION BOARD OF TRADE.

RECIPROCITY—REMARKS OF AMERICAN DELEGATES—SAULT STE. MARIE SHIP-CANAL AND OTHER TOPICS.

OTTAWA, Feb. 26.—The Dominion Board of Trade reassembled yesterday. After the introduction of the American delegates, Mr. McLaren, of Milwaukee, addressed the convention on behalf of the United States delegates. He believed reciprocal trade relations between Canada and the United States to be necessary to both countries. While he was of the opinion that both countries could exist without reciprocity, he considered Canada the natural outlet for the great trade of the West, and for that reason reciprocity would be mutually advantageous.

The board then proceeded to the question on the official programme—Canadian tonnage; and Mr. Plimsoll's bill was moved by Robert Marshall, of St. John, N. B., the following being the substance of the resolution: That an address be presented to the Governor General, urging the adoption of such measures as may seem necessary to prevent any legislation that may be proposed in Ottawa in consequence of the report of the Royal Commission recently held in London, prejudicially affecting the tonnage of the Dominion of Canada.

Capt. Dorr, of Buffalo, spoke in favor of the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Hon. T. E. Jones moved the subject of considering speedy railway communication between Montreal and the maritime provinces.

Mr. White, of Montreal, moved that this board having had a communication from the Secretary of the International Board of Trade, referring to a resolution passed by that body, calling the attention of the Dominion Board of Trade to obstacles in the Dominion waters common to vessels of both countries, and that the Executive Council be instructed to bring the subject under the notice of the Government with a view to meet, if possible, the suggestions of the International Board of Trade. Carried.

A committee was appointed to consider the joint reports of the Kingston and Toronto Boards of Trade on the best mode of equipping passenger steamers, with a view to the better protection of life.

The board then proceeded to discuss the tariff question.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. McPherson, of St. John, and seconded by Mr. Mitchell, of Montreal:

That a duty of fifteen per cent. is fair and reasonable, and no disturbance of the tariff is at present desirable.

Mr. Gillespie, of Toronto, made a motion, which was seconded by Mr. Elliot, of Toronto, that the duty be increased to twenty per cent. ad valorem.

Mayor Walker moved an amendment to the amendment that this board approves of the incidental protection to home manufactures of fifteen per cent. ad valorem, and are of the opinion that in the event of an increase in the revenue being required, it should be raised by the increase of duties on articles that are luxuries, not necessaries, and that this board is further of the opinion that perseverance in the fiscal policy of the country is most important, alike to commerce and manufactures.

A long discussion followed, in which a number of members took part.

The Government will entertain the delegates at a dinner at the Russell House to-day.

YESTERDAY'S SESSION.

OTTAWA, Feb. 26.—At the morning session of the Dominion Board of Trade, to-day, Adam Brown, of Hamilton, said he was instructed by the Board of Trade of Hamilton to bring before this board the necessity for a ship canal at Sault St. Marie on the Canadian side of the river. As the work was a commercial as well as a national necessity, he moved, seconded by Mr. Pennock, that, in the opinion of this board, it is of vital importance to the interests of the Dominion that a canal should be built at Sault St. Marie, and that the Government be urged to proceed with the work as soon as means are at its disposal.

Mr. McLennan, of Montreal, considered there was danger that the country was undertaking too much for its resources. If the canal was a commercial necessity, we should strain a point to construct it; but he thought we would stultify ourselves if we argued that the canal was a national necessity, when we were endeavoring to obtain reciprocal trade relations with our neighbors. The refusal of the Americans to allow our troops to pass through the canal was not from any unwillingness to accommodate Canada, but from the fact that it was overlooked that permission was required. Permission was sent for to Washington, when it was ascertained that a permit would have to come from the Governor of Michigan. When application was made to the Governor by telegraph, permission was immediately granted. As he did not consider there was a pressing necessity for the canal at present, he would move that Mr. Brown's resolution be laid on the table.

Major Walker thought the country could afford to have an unbroken line of communication between our waters, without having to depend on our neighbors. There was a commercial necessity underlying this scheme, and a national necessity for such a canal may occur again, in the event of another insurrection in the North-west. He would vote for the resolution.

Hon. Mr. Howlan, of Prince Edward Island, spoke in favor of the scheme.

Mr. Keelor, of St. Catharines, thought the measure should be left to the Government entirely. He did not think the country was suffering from want of the canal yet, while they were suffering for want of the enlarging of the St. Lawrence canals, deepening Port Colborne Harbor, and the adoption of the Erie level of the Welland Canal. The question being put to the board, the amendment was lost and the original motion carried without division.

Mr. White, of Montreal, read a paper on the double liabilities clause of the act relating to bank stock, tracing the whole history of the matter, and advocating the repeal of the clause.

The next question before the meeting was that the excise and Customs duties upon petroleum oil be considered; also, the duties upon articles used in its production and manufacture.

Mr. Waterman, of London, and others, spoke in favor of the repeal of the present law, which, if allowed to remain in force, would ultimately compel many of the refiners to leave the country.

A resolution was then put and carried memorializing the Legislature to remove the excise tax from petroleum oil.

Mr. Roberts, of Montreal, brought under the notice of the board certain anomalies caused by the different systems of examination adopted at the different ports of entry, goods being subject to heavier duties in some ports than others.

A resolution was then adopted drawing the attention of the Government to the necessity of a uniform system.

James Young, of Toronto, introduced into consideration the Flour and Grain Inspection act, and advocated a change in the denomination of certain grades of flour; also, some regulation in inspectors' fees. The question was referred to a select committee.

Mr. Fairweather, of St. John, N. B., extended a hearty invitation to the board to visit that city. Several other gentlemen spoke in favor of the trip. A resolution nominating St. John as the next place of meeting for the board was then put and carried without division.

Mr. Ogilvie, seconded by Mr. Neelon, moved that this board heartily approves of the adoption of the cental system, and that the board do all in its power to secure its more general adoption throughout the Dominion in buying and selling all kinds of grain. The motion was carried unanimously.

The repeal of the act requiring stamps on notes and bills was the next subject for consideration.

In the afternoon session, the first question taken up was reciprocal trade relations.

Thomas White, of Montreal, said he believed all present desired the renewal of reciprocity, notwithstanding the progress Canada had made since the abrogation of the old treaty. Since that time the trade of both provinces of Canada had increased seventy-seven per cent. He proceeded to show, by elaborate statistics, the amount of trade done by Great Britain, the United States, and Canada in the last seventeen years including the years during which the treaty was in existence. With respect to the United States, he thought it would be of the greatest benefit to both that country and Canada to re-establish reciprocity on a broad basis, although either could prosper without it. He moved a resolution, which was seconded by Adam Brown, of Hamilton, to the effect that it is desirable at once to establish a reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States on a comprehensive basis.

Mr. Adam Brown concurred in the remarks of the previous speaker.

Hon. Joseph Hawley, of Detroit, said the question was one of importance, which could not be overestimated, and believed that, in due time, the consummation they all desired would be attained. He could not, of course, say when that would be. Prejudices existed on both sides, but these would be got over, and both would then look upon the measure as one of mutual advantage. The natural wish on the part of the business men of the United States that a recommendation be made to the Government of that country for the establishment of another treaty should be granted a favorable reception. He believed that reciprocity would tend to promote a still more friendly feeling between the two countries, and hoped there would soon be a new treaty that would meet the wants of the people on both sides of the line. By this the interests of navigation and commerce would be served.

Capt. Dorr, of Buffalo, said the question of reciprocity was a practical one. If the United States had the best side of the Washington Treaty with regard to the fisheries Canada had had the best of the old reciprocity treaty. It was not a mere question of dollars and cents that actuated the United States in the matter of the abrogation of the old reciprocity treaty, but it was their way of striking a balance. If Canadians had made over their fisheries they have it now made up to them in some other way. He claimed that so long as they had sprung from the same race it was but proper they should dwell together like brothers in unity. This would be brought about in the shape of a strong bond of union by the adoption of a broad and liberal reciprocity treaty. He alluded to Capt. Butler's recently-published work, in which he calls Americans the natural enemies of Canadians. Such was not, however, the case. Capt. Butler got his impression from a few disreputable men at St. Paul when up there. In connection with the Red River Expedition no people under the sun rejoiced more at the success of the English-Canadians than did the Americans, and he characterized the remark of Capt. Butler as being a vile slander.

Hon. G. N. Howland, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, said he could not vote for a free treaty or one on the same basis as the old one. By the war the Americans had rolled up a large amount of debt, and most of the manufacturers were heavily taxed. If a committee of the Board of Trade, in conjunction with a committee of the National Board of Trade of the United States, were to draft such a treaty as would be beneficial to the commercial men of both countries, he would give it support. He moved a resolution to that effect, which was attached to that of Mr. White.

Mr. McLaren, of Milwaukee, denied the truth of the impression that by the abrogation of the treaty the Americans wished to coerce Canada into annexation. Duties had been paid since that time on their lumber, their grain, and their flour they imported from Canada, and out of whose pockets did these taxes come? It was not out of the pockets of manufacturers, but those of consumers. Therefore they had in the States gained nothing by abrogating the treaty, and certainly could have reaped nothing by an attempt to coerce Canada to annex itself to the United States. He concluded by expressing a hope soon to see a fair arrangement for reciprocity between the two countries.

Mr. Fairweather, of St. Johns, New-Brunswick, said he was in possession of statistics relative to the trade of the Province he represented which fully bore out the line of argument used by the mover of the resolution, which, he said, he should vote in favor of.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

The subject of repealing the Stamp act then came up, and a resolution was moved to the effect that it would be wise for the Legislature to repeal the law. The resolution was negatived on a division.

The board shortly afterward adjourned, in good time to attend a dinner given them at the Russel House by the Cabinet Ministers of Canada, all of whom who were at the capital were present, with other distinguished gentlemen.

The proceedings passed off with much éclat.

THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

SECRET DELIBERATIONS STILL MAINTAINED—A GENERAL STRIKE APPREHENDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 26.—The engineers held another session to-day. It is an absolute impossibility to learn anything in regard to the proceedings, all delegates being pledged to strict secrecy. The opinion obtains that a fierce fight is waging among the brethren, and whether this proves true or not, it is safe to say that matters of great moment are under consideration. From the bearing of some of the delegates, and the remarks heard, it is supposed that a general strike is being seriously considered, and that the strikers have a large majority in the convention. A better feeling may prevail, and a strike be avoided, but the restoration of men engaged in the late strike, whose places were filled, will be demanded. The sessions will be continued to-morrow, and probably will continue over Friday.

THE BURNET WOOD PURCHASE.

MR. GROESBECK'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT—THE SENSATION IT CREATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 26.—The sensation of W. H. Groesbeck's bribing has in this city to-day been the all-absorbing topic. Either blank or "I-told-you-so" expressions may be seen on everybody's face. Those Bourbon Democrats who have for months enthusiastically talked Groesbeck for the Presidential candidacy in 1876 have all day been complaining of cold chills. They declare that a man who would endeavor to buy up a Municipal Government for $25,000, and who got found out, would, as a Presidential candidate, be to them a pill even more bitter than was the last. Until Groesbeck came out yesterday, and acknowledged that to influence the purchase by the city of his and Robert Burnet's property he had paid into the hands of Theodore Cook $25,000, nobody would dare hint at a question of his integrity. The shock now felt in this city by the statement may therefore be comprehended. Groesbeck claims that he did not intent to have the money used in an illegitimate manner. On the stand to-day Murat Halstead was asked: "Did you infer Groesbeck knew that the money was to be used in buying votes of councilmen?" And he replied: "I was a little amused at his difficulty of understanding that it was possible. I didn't see what else could be done with it. He hadn't seemed to be aware of the uses of money in that direction." The investigation of to-day revealed nothing further than you already know, but on next Monday, the time to which the investigation is postponed, some interesting facts are expected to be developed.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE AND THE POOR.

The benevolent members of the Produce Exchange are still aiding the worthy poor, through the efficient medium of the committee appointed to make judicious distribution of all contributions received. The amount of money thus far donated by the Exchange in this good work reaches well nigh $8,000, and more is coming in. In addition to the sums specified in the subjoined schedule of distributions, the committee have set aside $500 to be used in aiding worthy persons whose necessities come within the private knowledge of members of the Exchange. The following is the report of disbursements made by Col. Edward Hincken, Treasurer, up to last evening:

NEW-YORK.	
Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor	$1,000
St. John's Guild	500
Howard Mission, and Home for Little Wanderers	500
The Bread and Beef House	500
Woman's Mission	250
House of Industry	100
St. Luke's Home for Women	100
Association for Befriending Young Girls	100
Dormitory for Poor Women	100
New-York City Mission	250
BROOKLYN.	
Department of Charity, Y. M. C. A.	$500
Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor	500
Society for the Relief of Sewing Women	250
Society in Aid of Friendless Women and Children	250
Brooklyn Heights Relief Association	100
Special donation	100
Total	$5,100

A FRIGHTFUL FALL.

Charles Haggerty, aged fifteen years, residing at No. 109 Willow street, Hoboken, started for the mountains with several companions yesterday afternoon. The boys wandered around the heights for some time, and about 4 o'clock started to go home. Haggerty was some distance behind the other boys. After walking for some time the boys missed him, and called his name several times, but no response came. They then went back to hunt for him, thinking that he was hiding in some place. When near the boundary line between Hudson City and Hoboken they came across his lifeless body lying at the foot of the hill. He must have slipped and fallen down the hill, a distance of about thirty feet, among the rocks at the bottom. The boys were terrified, and returned home and notified the boy's parents, who called upon Coroner Parslow, and he obtained and brought the body to the city and notified the County Physician.

SUIT AGAINST A PAYMASTER.

Suit has been begun in the United States District Court, by the United States, to recover $20,000 from Matthew J. McKeon, Michael J. McKeon, and others, principal and sureties on the official bond given by Matthew J. McKeon as a United States Paymaster.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

Continued from First Page.

the inception and history of the temperance movement in Ohio, and the marvelous effects which had been accomplished by the bands of praying ladies in that State. He directed the attention of his lady hearers to the noble example of the Western ladies, who had not used force, but had adhered to the motto, "peace, persuasion, and prayer." Now, what could the ladies of New-York do? They could pray devoutly. He believed that if the ladies of this City acted as the Western ladies had done; if, for instance, the wives of the Mayor, District Attorney, or of any of the heads of the departments, were to visit the worst saloons in the Fourth Ward they would not be ejected. He did not think, however, that New-York was yet fitted for such work, but they could procure the Civil Damages bill, and recover damages for the losses sustained through drunken husbands. Young unmarried ladies should make up their minds not to receive the attentions of young men whose lips were polluted with the taste of the deadly poison. He urged the men and women to hold close together in the cause of temperance, and steer clear of politicians who had never proved themselves true to the cause. In conclusion, the speaker vividly portrayed the horrors of intemperance, and alluded to the appalling tragedy committed by a police officer as showing that all classes of society alike were affected by its direful scourge. The advocates of temperance, however, should have courage. They had much to be thankful for, and would win the day, for God was with them. After a number of select pieces had been sung by the members of the choir and a band of volunteer singers, addresses were delivered by Rev. George H. Mingins, Superintendent of the City Mission, and Rev. W. H. Boole, of the Seventeenth Street M. E. Church, in support of the cause of temperance. It was then announced that Dr. Dio Lewis would lecture in this City on the temperance question on Saturday evening next, and a collection was taken up. After the solo, "My Lone Rock by the Sea," and other selections had been sung, the meeting dispersed. On the invitation of the Chairman, a number of persons signed the temperance pledge.

HARRY HILL'S NEW DEPARTURE.

The exclusive announcement in THE TIMES of yesterday of the visit of the ladies' committee to Harry Hill's Variety Theatre, No. 26 East Houston street, and the publication of Mr. Hill's card, offering the use of his theatre for temperance purposes on Sunday, created an intense excitement through the City. Among the sporting men the feeling was, to say the least, one of astonishment. A TIMES reporter interviewed the leading sporting men regarding the matter with the following result: Prof. Bill Clarke said, "Well, Bub, it's a rum go. I'm blowed if I know what's got into Harry." Barney Aaron said, "So help me, I never heard of sich a thing. 'Arry Hill, as I've known so long, to do sich a thing. My eye!" Mr. Wm. Varley, better known as "Reddy, the Blacksmith," said he had nothing to say, but added, sententiously, "All the good ain't out of the country yet." A visit to Mr. Hill's establishment gained some additional information. Mr. John Barry, the champion jig-dancer, who officiates behind the bar, wore a sober black neck-tie in lieu of his usual Bandanna, and really looked very demure. He was very sparing in his measurement of intoxicating fluids, and had evidently determined not to make any of his customers drunk if he could help it. Master Kelly, retained by Mr. Hill, in order to show country amateurs how New-York boys spar, was extremely pacific in appearance.

Mr. Hill was found in his private room, and cordially welcomed THE TIMES reporter. He began the conversation by saying that he did not feel very well, but hoped to be better. On the reporter asking him whether there was anything new in reference to his temperance departure, Mr. Hill said, "Oh, there's nothink new. Habsolutely nothing. I'm determined, 'owever, to stick up to what I've said. If the ladies want to pray here on Sunday, they can have my place and my orchestra free gratis. I tell you, it's common sense. What good is a drunkard to me? He's no good. They come up here and get drunk. I can't help one or two getting drunk, for I can't watch every man out of two or three hundred. But when I find them, you bet they don't stop long. They get bounced, with a large B." As the reporter admired Mr. Hill's muscular development he did not doubt the statement. Mr. Hill continued: "When they get drunk they insult some one, and then I have to put them out. I don't want them, and I'm sincere in every word I say. There's been four ministers here to-day, and I told them the same thing. I don't care about the thing if I have the community with me. Here's a letter I got from a minister to-day, and it's kind of encouraging." Mr. Hill handed the reporter the following letter:

No. 102 FULTON STREET, NEW-YORK, Feb. 26.

DEAR SIR: Thousands of grateful hearts respond a hearty Amen to the noble sentiments expressed in your card of yesterday to the public. Be firm—stand by your grand resolution and gain the sympathy and gratitude of every temperance advocate and lover of good morals and order in the universe. Wishing you God speed in your new departure, I am, yours respectfully,

C. N. FISHER.

HARRY HILL, ESQ., No. 26 East Houston street.

"All I have to say," said Mr. Hill, at the end of the interview, "is that whenever the ladies' committee comes to see me they'll get a hearty reception and be used as well as I know how."

THE MOVEMENT ON STATEN ISLAND.

A praying temperance band is about to be organized by the ladies of Roseville and neighborhood, to co-operate with the one already organized at Port Richmond. Among the movers are Mrs. Cropsey, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Taylor, and the Misses Westhorp, all of Fresh Kills. Already the names of about fifty ladies are upon the roll, and they propose to organize for the work in the beginning of next week, when they will commence their crusade by a visit to the store of Mr. Stephen G. Lafarge, at Valley Forge, who keeps a grocery store and retails quantities of liquor. Their next visit will probably be to a place called Shay's Lane, in the village of Rosseville, where there are at least a dozen rum-holes of the lowest description. They also have in consideration a visit to John Rodney's place, on the Fresh Kills road, where liquor is sold and the young men of the neighborhood in many cases spend their evenings. The ladies appear to be very much in earnest, and will probably extend their visits to other places in the neighborhood.

THE HELL GATE OBSTRUCTIONS.

THE EAST-SIDE ASSOCIATION MOVING TO HAVE THE WORK COMPLETED—CONGRESS TO BE PETITIONED.

A public meeting was held last night at the corner of Third avenue and Eighty-sixth street, under the auspices of the East-Side Association for the purpose of memorializing Congress on the subject of the improvements of the channel at Hell Gate, and to impress upon that body that it would be economy on the part of the Government to make an appropriation sufficiently large to enable the engineers to employ a large number of workmen on the undertaking. The meeting was called to order by Mr. H. C. Robinson, Secretary of the association. Mr. E. D. Roberts was appointed Chairman. He briefly addressed the meeting, stating it was evident the people in the vicinity were not sufficiently awakened to the importance of the meeting, otherwise they would have attended and supported its object. By the completion of this work they would have opened one of the most beautiful bays in the world, besides utilizing one of the deepest and best harbors in the globe. In many places the largest vessels from Europe could have 100 feet of water under their keels. If the passage was cleared all European steamers would pass in that way, and save twenty-four hours in the passage between this country and Europe. The citizens of New-York had a right to demand that proper appropriations should be made in this, as well as in other works, so that the work could be at once completed. No one could form an idea as to the wonderful change it would make in the City. It would increase the value of all up-town property, and the land now lying waste along the banks of the East River would be covered with warehouses and stores. Already it was stated that merchant vessels were being driven to other ports from New-York for want of accommodation. This should not be so. Mr. Newton and the engineers who are engaged in the excavations at Hell Gate state that under the present system of carrying on the work it will take fifteen years longer to complete it; but that, if all the labor could be employed that was actually required, the work could be completed in three years.

Mr. Charles Creary proposed the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted by the meeting:

Whereas, The removal of obstructions in the East River entrance to New-York Harbor is a work of national importance, and having been commenced by the General Government should be prosecuted with energy until the work is completed.

Whereas, It is the opinion of competent engineers who have given attention to the subject, that it will require fifteen years to complete the removal of those obstructions, at the rate of progress heretofore made; and that sufficient force can be economically employed to finish it in three years, if adequate appropriations are made for that purpose; it appearing, further, that work has actually been suspended upon said improvement for the last three months and over, in consequence of the exhaustion of the appropriation made at the last session of Congress, thus involving not only serious interruption in the progress of said work, but great and unnecessary expense to preserve the work already done.

Resolved, That the growth of the commerce of this City, the equal interests of our whole country in an easy accessibility of this port for ships and steamers of largest tonnage, the thousands of lives and vast amount of property daily exposed to the perils of Hell Gate, the constantly recurring delays to fleets of vessels engaged in the coasting trade, and the saving of time, distance, and exposure to all Transatlantic steamers, are considerations imperatively demanding that this great work shall be completed at the earliest possible period; and with that view we respectfully and earnestly urge upon Congress the necessity of largely increasing the amount annually appropriated to that object.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress are respectfully but urgently requested to use every proper effort to secure, at the present session, an appropriation of at least $[illegible] to that object, the amount being required to enable all the men to be employed that can be worked to advantage.

Mr. W. A. Darling next addressed the meeting, after which a committee was appointed to draw up a memorial to be presented to Congress along with the above resolutions; also to seek the co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce. The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as the committee: Charles Crary, W. A. Darling, and Thomas J. Crombie. The meeting then adjourned.

Mothers, remember that DR. HALL'S Balsam for the Lungs will save the lives of your infants, in croup, and of your grown-up children menaced with consumption.

If disfigured with ulcers, pustules, boils, or any eruptions, cure them with Carbolic Salve.

Banish pain from your decayed teeth, in one minute, with DR. TOWNSLEY'S Toothache Anodyne.—*Advertisement.*

Winchester's Hypophosphite—A Famous Vitalizing Tonic.

The most perfect ever discovered, and the best in the world. A certain and immediate cure for debility, nervousness, prostration of the vital forces and powers and weakness of every description. It rapidly improves the nervous tone, restores the strength and appetite, promotes refreshing sleep, builds up and invigorates the system. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., chemists, No. 36 John street, New-York. $1 and $2 per bottle. —*Advertisement.*

Heat and Irritation of the Scalp.

Immediate relief in BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

POMEROY & CO., No. 744 Broadway, New-York, sell for $3 the best "Elastic Truss" ever invented.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

CONGER—WAKEMAN.—On Thursday, Feb. 26, by Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, HENRY C. CONGER, to MRS. MARY WAKEMAN, all of this City.

EMMENS—WILEY.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 25, 1874, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, EDGAR W. EMMENS to EMILIE, eldest daughter of Thomas Wiley, Esq., all of New-York.

PRESCOTT—MOORE.—In this City, Wednesday, Feb. 25, by Rev. H. A. Davenport, of Alexander Chapel, JAMES M. PRESCOTT to LAURA E. MOORE, of Philadelphia.

THORNTON—PARMELEE.—On the 25th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Charles H. Hall, D. D., THOMAS A. THORNTON to JULIA, youngest daughter of A. O. Parmelee, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

TAGART—PETERS.—In Rome, at the British Legation, Feb. 5, 1874, WILLIAM H. TAGART, of Bath, England, to ANNIE M. PETERS, daughter of the late Samuel T. Peters, of New-York, U. S. A.

DIED.

BUTTRICK.—On Thursday, Feb. 26, EDWIN THEODORE, infant son of Charles A. and M. Louise Buttrick, aged 9 months and 10 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 770 De Kalb av., Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 28, at 2 o'clock.

BOSWELL.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Feb. 24, HENRY C. BOSWELL, aged 61 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 61 South 9th st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Trenton (N. J.) papers please copy.

BORDEN.—At Fall River, Mass., Feb. 25, Col. RICHARD BORDEN, in his 79th year.

Funeral services at his late residence on Monday, March 2, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

COLE.—On Thursday 26th inst., CATHARINE COLE, wife of the late Cornelius Cole, in the 94th year of her age.

Funeral services on Saturday, at 3 P. M., at the Scotch Presbyterian Church 14th st., near 6th av. The remains will be taken to New-Jersey for interment.

FAIRCHILD.—On the 24th, at Parsippany, Morris County, N. J., of apoplexy, Dr. R. F. W. FAIRCHILD.

Funeral on Saturday the 28th, at 11 o'clock, at his late residence. Carriages will await the arrival of the 7:15 A. M. train from New-York, at Morris Plains, to convey friends to his residence.

JANES.—At Mary's Park, Westchester County, on Thursday morning, 26th inst., of diphtheric croup, JULIA WHITE, eldest daughter of George and Louise P. Janes, aged 12 years and 9 months.

Funeral on Saturday, 28th inst., from the residence of her parents, at 3 o'clock. Carriages will be at Mott Haven Station to meet 2:30 P. M. Harlem train from Grand Central Depot.

KITCHING.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 26, GEORGE KITCHING, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, No. 278 Clinton av., Brooklyn, Sunday afternoon, March 1, at 3 o'clock.

LOTT.—On Thursday, Feb. 26, 1874, JOHANNES H. LOTT, in the 81st year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, at Flat Lands, on Saturday, 28th inst. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice, at 2 o'clock.

OLMSTEAD.—At his residence, in Clinton, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 25, ASA OLMSTEAD, Esq., formerly of Northfield, Mass., in the 83d year of his age.

ODELL.—On Wednesday, Feb. 25, A. J. ODELL, Jr., son of A. J. Odell, aged 24 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 236 East 60th st., on Saturday, Feb. 28, at 1 P. M.

PRATT.—At St. Mary's Rectory, Staten Island, Wednesday morning, 25th inst., HERBERT OCTAVUS, youngest son of Rev. Horace L. Edgar and Kate Martin Pratt.

Funeral services at St. Mary's Church, Castleton av., Friday afternoon, 27th inst., at 3:30 o'clock. Boat leaves Pier No. 19 North River, for Snug Harbor, landing at 2:30 o'clock. Returns at 5:25 P. M.

ROCKWELL.—On Wednesday, the 25th inst., at Winsted, Conn., EDWARD ROCKWELL, in the 73d year of his age.

SHEPARD.—At Brooklyn, 25th inst., ELLEN, wife of Charles U. Shepard, and daughter of the late Jamus Humphrey.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TUCKER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 25, ANNA FRANCES, daughter of William and Victoria Amidor Tucker, aged 4 years 7 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 109 West 47th st., on Saturday, 28th inst., at 10:30 o'clock.

UNDERHILL.—On Wednesday, the 25th inst., at the residence of Maria Carpenter, Sing Sing, N. Y., SARAH, daughter of the late Daniel C. and Mary B. Underhill, aged 18 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the Presbyterian Church, Sing Sing, on Saturday, the 28th, at 2 P. M, and at Friends' Meeting-house, at Amawalk, on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINE ART SALE!

THIS (Friday) EVENING, at the Clinton Hall Sales rooms, at 8 o'clock, an unusually choice and select collection of paintings, embracing examples by many of the great modern masters, some of which are undoubtedly equal to any works by these artists ever before exhibited in this City, as the Voltz—Lambinet—Carl Muller—Meyer, of Bremen, &c., &c. These fine paintings will be sold by auction to the highest bidder on THIS (Friday) EVENING.

From the Express.

"An exhibition of oil paintings which, for character and beauty, will compare favorably with the best collection ever displayed at their famous galleries. Some of them are of extraordinary merit."

Also, beautiful MARBLE STATUARY, by R. H. Park, Esq., comprising Burt's SAPPHO—BIRDIE—ROSEBUD, originals; also, medallions, MEMORY and EARLY SORROW.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY DAILY RECEIVED that the BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER is the only specific in kidney and bladder diseases.

TORONTO, Dec. 29, 1873.

I acknowledge with much pleasure the great benefit I derived from the use of the Bethesda Mineral Water in an attack of acute inflammation of the kidneys and bladder. The prompt relief from intense agony can only be appreciated by those who have been similarly afflicted. I have prescribed the Bethesda Water in several cases of kidney diseases, and always with benefit to the patient. I think it probable that the actual curative principle is something so attenuated that it has escaped the grasp of chemical analysis, but whether the cure be the result of "similia similibus" or "contraria contraries," I am well pleased to know that, through your agency, sufferers from diseases of the urinary organs have a good remedy within their reach at a reasonable cost. D. L. OLIPHANT, M. D.

Reception rooms and depot, No. 200 Broadway, N. Y. A. HAWLEY HEATH, M. D.

JOHN W. SHEDDEN & CO., DRUGGISTS AND PHARMACISTS, for over twenty-five years, at the corner of Bowery and 4th st., having purchased the drug store of Mr. A. M. Conklin, No. 1,275 Broadway, corner of 34th st., purpose to continue the same as a first-class pharmacy, and they trust to merit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon them at their old establishment.

JOHN W. SHEDDEN,
JAMES WEAVER.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Feb. 28, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 10 and 11:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 10:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 12 M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.—MARCH opens with Chief Justice Waite, Pre-natal Influences, Immortality, Temperaments in Denominations, Mound Builders, About Faces, Hereditary Character, Hon. A. Dockery, M. C., Women South and West, A Royal Pair, The Duke and Duchess, Portraits; Human Vampires, Siamese Twins at twenty-five and at sixty; Do Your Own Thinking, &c.; 30 cents, or $3 a year. Newsmen, or S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

"OBSERVATIONS ON CATARRH." BY A. N. WILLIAMSON, M. D., late Clinical Physician to the University Medical College. Sent free. Address No. 137 East 17th st.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. [illegible]

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Thursday, Feb. 26, the following business pertaining to real estate was transacted:

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the three-story high-stoop brick house, and lot 25 by 100, known as No. 173 Thompson street, west side, near Houston street. H. Wilson purchased the property for $15,050.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick house, and lot 25 by 98.9, situate on the south side of Gansevoort street, 124 feet west of Fourth street; sold to Austin Leake, plaintiff, for $1,000 over and above mortgage and interest of $10,700; total, $11,700. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of the three-story brown-stone house, and lot 18.8 by 102.2, situate on the north side of Seventy-eighth street, 278.2 feet east of Fourth avenue; sold to R. L. Bayard, plaintiff, for $4,000 over and above mortgage of $10,000; total, $14,000.

Wood, Brady & Todd offered, by public auction, twelve lots of land, each 20 by 93, located in the City of Brooklyn, six of which fronted on the south side of Sackett Street Boulevard, and six adjoining on the rear thereof, and fronting on Degraw street, 187.6 feet east of Franklin avenue. The first six lots of the plot east of Franklin avenue, after a few bids were made, were struck off to a party who was bidding for the owners' account for $1,300 each, and as that price was not satisfactory the rest were declared withdrawn from auction, and the property is held at private sale by the auctioneers, No. 9 Pine street.

John McClave has sold house and lot south side of Fifty-seventh street, 16.8 by 55, lot 100 feet, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, for $28,500. Also, four lots running through from One Hundred and Thirty-first street to One Hundred and Thirty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, for $3,250 each.

The other legal auctions announced for the day were adjourned as follows:

By Joseph McGuire, sale of the house and lot on the north side of East Thirtieth street, 175 feet west of First avenue, to April 25.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, sale of the premises known as No. 74 Wall street, and of the house and lot on Cherry street, to April 25.

The sale noted to be held by E. H. Ludlow & Co. yesterday will take place to-day instead.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The public sales noted to be held at the Exchange to-day are as follows:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Chas. H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on East Sixty-third street, south side, 225 feet west of First avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. B. Roosevelt, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, north side, 175 feet west of First avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, FEB. 26.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

One 3-story and basement brick house and lot, 25x50x100, No. 173 Thompson st., w. s., between Houston and Bleecker sts.	$15,050

By James M. Miller.

1 3-story brick house and lot, 25x98.9, on the s. s. of Gansevoort st., 124 ft. w. of 4th st.	$11,700
1 3-story brown-stone house and lot, 18.8x102.2, on the n. s. of 78th st., 278.2 ft. e. of 4th av.	14,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Feb. 24.

Baxter st., Nos. 33, 35, and 35½, e. s., 84.10 ft. n. of Park st., 53.2x100x53x100.4; Baxter st., Nos. 37, 37½, 39, and 39½, e. s., being in front 62.6, in rear 58.7, on each side 101.6 ft. deep	$50,000
Christopher st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Waverley place, 20x90	100
Christopher st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Waverley place, 20x90	10,250
Franklin st., n. s., No. 156, 25x87.6	11,000
Ryer place, s. e. s., 290 ft. n. e. of Locust av., thence s. 100 ft., thence n. to point 55 ft. e. of intersection s. s. of Elm st., thence e. s. of Ryer place, thence n. w. along Elm st. 55 ft. to said corner of Elm st. and Ryer place, thence s. along Ryer place 250 ft.; Jefferson av., e. s., 325 ft. n. of Locust av., thence s. e. 190 ft. to w. s. of Ryer place, thence n. 75 ft., thence n. w. 100 ft. to Jefferson av., thence 75 ft.; West Farms	5,000
38th st., s. s., 156 ft. w. of 3d av., 22x98.9	30,000
40th st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x98.9	18,000
47th st., s. s., 157.9 ft. w. of Broadway, 16.5x100.5	12,650
49th st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of 3d av., 21x100.5	28,000
52d st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Lexington av., 75x100.5	15,000
59th st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of 7th av., 25x100.5	25,000
92d st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d av., 75x100.5, ½ part	11,000
132d st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of 4th av., 20x99.11	16,000
Elm av., lots Nos. 33, 34, 69, and 70, Horton property; Belmont Village, West Farms, 100x200 to Garden av.	1,100
Madison av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of 61st st., 22x89	59,000
4th av., e. s., 48.9 ft. n. of 38th st., 25x105	75,000
11th av., e. s., 50.2 ft. n. of 44th st., 25.1x100	4,500

LEASES RECORDED.

Eldridge st., No. 167, 5 years, per year	$1,000
Grand st., No. 345, 7 years, per year	2,600
3d av., s. e. corner of 25th st., 3¼ years, per year	2,500
3d av., No. 441, front and rear, 7 years, per year	2,400
6th av., Nos. 842, 844, 846, 848, 10 years; 5 years, per year, 8,000; 5 years, per year	8,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A description of any property which you may have for sale or to rent is solicited.

LEONARD J. CARPENTER,
REAL ESTATE,
No. 26 3d av., (Bible House,) New-York.
Entire charge taken of property.

FOR SALE.

A new medium-size, four-story brown-stone house, No. 115 East 70th st., "Lennox Hill," built in the best manner by days' work, and hard wood finish; replete and complete in every particular; price very low; terms easy. Inquire of CHARLES FOX, or WM. BENTLEY, on the premises, No. 12 East 45th st.

HIRAM MERRITT,
REAL ESTATE, NO. 53 3D AV.
PROPERTY RENTED OR SOLD;
Entire charge taken of property; reference given.

TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses, all hard-wood finish, on West 52d st., 184 feet west of Boulevard. Price, $23,000. Also, a lot on West 58th st., near Grand Circle, $17,000. Also, three stores and dwellings, with large two-story building in rear, Nos. 981, 983, and 985 8th av., near 58th st., on seven years' lease, $16,000. Apply to WM. BEDELL, Builder and owner, No. 985 8th av.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY stores, No. 16 Cliff and No. 241 Pearl st., between Fulton and John sts., 28x197 feet; suitable for any business requiring space, strength, and a good light; possession prior to May if desired. Apply to GEORGE G. SAMPSON, No. 16 Cliff st.

FOR SALE—AT ABOUT THE REAL VALUE OF the ground, desirable improved property in Canal st.; 19th st., near 6th av.; Hudson st., Bleecker, Jane, Horatio, and 6th av., from $9,500 to $23,000; rare chance for a bargain if sold at once. Apply at the owner's, No. 603 Hudson st.

TO LOAN.

$25,000 in one sum on first-class City property; only legal charges required. Apply to SAMUEL C. SELDEN, No. 39 Nassau st.

FOR SALE—THE EXTRA WIDE HOUSE NO. 26 East 22d st., between Broadway and 4th av.; four-story brown-stone English-basement, 30 feet wide; lot 80 feet by half the block. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE, FIRST-CLASS three-story brown-stone house No. 24 East 127th st., near 5th av., just put in perfect order, neatly decorated; choice location; furnished or unfurnished. Apply to CHARLES RUSTON, No. 170 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT A VERY GREAT BARGAIN, DEsirable improved property; brick house in 19th st., near 6th av.; store in Canal st.; several stores and dwellings in the Ninth Ward; prices from $9,500 to $19,000. Apply at the owner's, No. 603 Hudson st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, HOUSE AND lot No. 27 North Moore st., lot 27x91.6, house 27x48. Inquire at No. 134 Perry st., New-York, or of J. S. HALL, Administrator, No. 349 Franklin av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, 20x50x100; No. 108 East 26th st. Apply to E. H. ALLEN, Jr., Nos. 14 and 16 White st.

WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN—A GOOD church and three full lots on 57th st., between Lexington and 4th avs.; church partially furnished. For further particulars apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, 5½ Pine st.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN 19TH ST., NEAR Irving place, at a bargain. A. H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st., and No. 33 East 17th st.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY, BROWN-stone house, No. 220 West 58th st., between Broadway and 7th av., close to Central Park; terms reasonable. Apply on the premises for a short time.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, IF SOLD THIS WEEK, a four-story first-class brown-stone house, 25 by 60 feet, lot 100, in 46th st., near 5th av. SAML. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

FOR SALE—MURRAY HILL—A BARGAIN.—HANDsome new twenty-foot front four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, furnished and built in a superior manner. Apply on the premises, No. 141 East 37th st.

A GREAT BARGAIN—ONLY $20,000.—A FOUR-story brown-stone house, 21 feet front, on 46th st., east side; house partially furnished. For particulars apply to W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

SOME REAL BARGAINS IN FIRST-CLASS houses may be obtained by calling on ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

$5,000 TO $8,000 WILL BUY THREE-STORY brick houses, all improvements, 10 to 15 rooms; terms to suit. O. V. Holcomb, 89 B'way, W'msburg.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SEPARATE OR ALL—SIX LOTS, NOS. 21, 20, 22, 40, 41, 81, each 262½ acres, north half Township 8, Hamilton County, N. Y. Also two lots, Nos. 81, 82, Warren County, N. Y., Township 11, each 100 acres. Further particulars, address FRANKLIN NORTON, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year. [illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST-BUILT NEW dwelling houses in Mount Vernon, thirty-five minutes from 42d st., eleven rooms, two city lots, concrete cellar floor, well, cistern, sidewalks graded and flagged; price, $7,000. Also, dwelling house in prime order, thirteen rooms, gas, furnace, bath-room, stable, and coach-house, twelve city lots, fruit of all kinds, street graded and sidewalks flagged; price low; terms easy; above places are located in the very best part of the village, three minutes from depot. Apply to owner, W. P. ESTERBROOK, Mount Vernon, or S. R. JOHNSON, No. 38 Wall st.

FOR SALE—IN FLUSHING, A NEW TWO-STORY and French-roof house of thirteen rooms, with all the modern improvements, within three minutes' walk of three railroad depots, with all its new furniture, if desired; lot 100x125 feet, filled with shrubbery. This house is very complete, having been built and furnished but a few weeks prior to the death of its owner and occupant. Apply to SIDNEY WINTRINGHAM, No. 63 Beaver st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT WEST POINT.—The cottage formerly the residence of Wm. B. Cozzens, deceased, containing twelve rooms; two and one-half acres of ground, situated about one mile from the Parade Ground; also building lots and villa sites. For further particulars, address JOHN B. COZZENS, No. 128 Java st., Greenpoint, or EDWARD COZZENS, West Point.

HUDSON RIVER, W. B., ABOVE THE HIGHlands, three-quarters mile, fronting on river, 150 acres, two good houses, large and numerous out-buildings, dock for steam-boats; answer for grazing farm or fine country-seat; owner going abroad; will sell on easy terms, or exchange; price, $30,000. Address A. B. C., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—SPECIALTY.—HANDSOME, thoroughly-built residence, every modern convenience, excellent neighborhood; sale cheap; sixteen rooms, stable, carriage-house, hennery, fine lawns, garden, fruit; Highland Avenue Depot. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

GREENWICH, CONN.—TWO FIRST-CLASS dwelling-houses, five and ten acres land, for sale; also cottage, furnished, to let. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 119 Broadway.

A VALUABLE MINERAL SPRING PROPERty, with improvements, for sale or exchange for City property. Address SPA, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A WESTCHESTER FARM—32 ACRES, FIFteen miles from City, French-roof house, barn, orchard, &c., at a bargain. G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers st.

RARE CHANCE TO BUY AN ELEGANT dwelling in Plainfield; also one in Elizabeth, far below cost; must sell. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE KNICKERBOCKER HOTEL COMPANY, bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order of this court duly made and entered in the above-entitled matter on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1874, I, the undersigned, the Assignee in Bankruptcy of the said the Knickerbocker Hotel Company, will sell in one parcel at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of March, 1874, at 12 o'clock, noon, through Richard V. Harnett, auctioneer, office No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, all those twelve certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point formed by the intersection of the easterly line or side of Fifth avenue, with the northerly line or side of Fifty-eighth street, running thence northerly along the easterly line or side of Fifth avenue two hundred (200) feet and ten (10) inches to the south-easterly corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-ninth street, thence easterly along the southerly line or side of Fifty-ninth street one hundred and fifty (150) feet, thence southerly parallel with Fifth avenue two hundred (200) feet and ten (10) inches to the northerly line or side of Fifty-eighth street, and thence westerly along the northerly line or side of Fifty-eighth street one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the point, the place of beginning. Said premises will be sold subject to taxes and assessments, and to certain mortgages, a large portion of which may remain at the option of the purchaser for about two years, and free and clear of all other claims, liens, and incumbrances whatsoever. The terms of sale will be ten per cent. and auctioneer's fees at time of sale, and balance of purchase money on delivery of deed within thirty days thereafter. Further information may be had upon application to the undersigned, or his attorney, or to the auctioneer.—Dated New-York, Feb. 11, 1874. TOWNSEND SCUDDER, Assignee, No. 66 Wall street.
LUKE A. LOCKWOOD,
Attorney for Assignee, No. 110 Broadway.
f13-1aw4wF*

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION, by order of ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver, that very VALUABLE LOT and BANKING-HOUSE, on the north-westerly corner of NASSAU AND PINE STS., known as the NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, on TUESDAY, March 3, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY.

Size of lot, 36 feet 7½ inches on Nassau st., and 80 feet on Pine st. The building contains over thirty offices and basement, independent of the banking-room and rear offices.

NOTE BY AUCTIONEERS.—This banking-room could be very much enlarged by making an entrance on Pine st. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years if desired. See plans and other particulars at the office, No. 3 Pine st.

A. H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

EIGHT VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS ON 146TH AND 147TH STS., TWENTY-THIRD WARD OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO. will sell without reserve to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, MARCH 10, At 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) By order of Trustee, to close an interest, Eight valuable building lots, 25x100 feet each; four lots, each on 146th st. and 147th st., between St. Anne's and Brook avs. They are easy of access by the Third Avenue Railroad and old Boston Turnpike horse-cars, and now known as the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New-York.

Title of property is indisputable.

Terms of sale, cash. For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

The above sale was postponed from Feb. 10 to the 14th, from the 14th to the 17th, from the 17th to 25th, and from the 25th to March 10, same hour and place, by order of the Trustee.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF BOWERY PROPERTY.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following desirable Tenth Ward property:

BOWERY—The two-story and attic brick house and lot, No. 101 Bowery, east side, between Hester and Grand sts.; size, 25x about 120; title perfect; terms favorable.
HIRAM RAYNOR,
JOHN TOWNSHEND,
Executors of Mary A. Gomperts, deceased.
Maps at No. 77 Cedar st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 27, at 10:30 o'clock, at the private residence No. 11 Washington square, north:

Household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, in plush and satin damask; rosewood piano-forte, pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood cabinet, escretoires, marble-top centre-tables, bronzes, chandelier, oil-paintings and engravings, mahogany extension tables, China and glassware, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus and amour-à-glace, hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets, English oil-cloths, &c.

J. H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, NO. 12 PINE ST., will sell at auction, at 12 o'clock MONDAY, March 2, 1874, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the four-story English basement house, NO. 208 WEST 25TH ST., between 7th and 8th avs.; house, 15.6x55; lot, 98.9 feet, more or less; house in splendid order; seventy per cent. on mortgage for five years.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF THE Stock Exchange, basement No. 3 Nassau st.; offices on second floor of No. 14 Wall st., and on fourth floor of Nos. 16 and 18 Wall st. Apply to W. I. PAULDING, Room No. 14, No. 149 Broadway.

FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE IN TRENTON, N. J., suitable for a dry-goods, fine grocery, or clothing store. The location of this property is such that an enterprising party leasing it for a term of years is sure of establishing a large and profitable cash trade. The store is situated on the principal business street of the town, between two large markets, and opposite Taylor's Opera-house. Apply to E. L. ALEXANDER, No. 117 Liberty st., New-York.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE.

The five-story extra-wide building No. 341 Broadway, average width about 33 feet, by depth of about 130 feet, with an L extension to Leonard st. For terms and particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO BE LET FOR A LIFE INSURANCE OR other incorporated Company, a large office 60 by 25 feet, with large plate-glass window front; one of the best locations on Chestnut st., near the offices of the "Equitable Life," and the new building of the "New-York Mutual;" rent, $2,000 per annum. Apply to JOSEPH H. REYNOLDS, No. 824 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

STORE TO LET—NO. 30 JAY ST., CORNER Worth, five stories, first-class, occupied by United Confectioners' Association, between Washington and West sts. Apply to W. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 18 East 22d st., or No. 52 Wall st.

TO LET—A BUILDING SUITABLE FOR MANUFACturing purposes, 25x108, with loft 40 feet deep, in Broome st., near Mott st.; possession immediately. Apply to R. D. BARKLEY, No. 340 West 23d st.

TO LEASE—THE ELEVEN LOTS AND BUILDINGS now occupied by the Building Material Company, situate on 24TH ST. and 13TH AV., together with the BULKHEAD on 13TH AV. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.

TO LET—A LARGE, ELEGANT STORE, UNION square, Broadway, near 18th st., to first-class tenant, at the low rent of $2,500, if taken immediately. HUTCHINSON & WILSON, No. 37 Union square.

CANAL ST.—STORE AND DWELLING, NO. 327, [illegible] to lease for five years, at $2,000. [illegible]

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.
GILSEY BUILDING,
corner Broadway and Cortlandt st.
One of the most popular localities in the City. Very desirable offices, suitable for lawyers, insurance companies, real estate, &c.
Inquire of BENEDICT BROS., Jewelers.

STORE TO LET IN BROADWAY BLOCK.—STORE No. 20 Vesey st., 25x100, and dry and light sub-cellar of No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE CORNER OF WASHington and Depeyster sts.—To let or for sale, possession on the 1st of April, the large buildings designed and erected for a young ladies' seminary, with all modern comforts and conveniences, and elegantly furnished in fine order and painted in fresco. Grounds large, fronting on three streets. It will be leased to a good, responsible tenant at a moderate rent, or will sell on very easy terms. Apply to S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av., Between 38th and 39th sts.

TO LET OR LEASE—IN THE VILLAGE OF PORTchester, one hour from City and within five minutes of the New-Haven Railroad Depot, a large and modern-built residence, overlooking the Sound; eighteen rooms; hot and cold water, furnace, &c.; extensive out-buildings; fine garden, greenhouse, grapery, and about seven acres of lawn, beautifully laid out; shade and fruit trees in abundance. For terms and permits apply to W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

AT RIVERDALE—TO RENT, FULLY FURNISHED, a very comfortable dwelling-house, roomy, and in perfect order; heated by two furnaces, and has the gas and water conveniences of a City house; six acres of land, laid out in lawn and garden; stable, gardener's cottage, &c.; the location is one of the finest and most convenient in Westchester County; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A FEW BLOCKS BElow Central Park, with side windows looking on 5th av., a four-story brick house, 25x65x100, furnished by Marcotte, and in most complete order; to a private family, will let for three years, at $5,000. Address A. B., Box No. 4,177 Post Office.

TO LET—AT FORT WASHINGTON, NEAT COTtage, partly furnished, containing all improvements; rent $1,000. Also handsome brick residence, with stable and grounds. Rent $2,000; both houses command extensive river views. LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 12 Pine st.

AT TARRYTOWN, ONE HOUR FROM THIS City, elegant furnished and unfurnished houses and cottages to let and for sale at very low prices. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av., Between 38th and 39th sts.

TO LET OR LEASE—A LARGE FARM, WITHIN one mile of the Twenty-fourth Ward, in this City, including mansion, two cottages, out-buildings, garden, fruits, &c. Apply at No. 103 Fulton st., to PETER A. H. JACKSON.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 13 WEST 17TH ST., NEAR 5th av., 27x65 feet; twenty-two rooms, brown-stone front. Apply on premises; rent $45,000 per year.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

TENEMENT PROPERTY A SPECIALTY.—The undersigned solicits the collection of rents and charge of real estate; can give good security for honorable dealing; has had long experience in the business. LYMAN DENISON, JR., No. 187 Greenwich st., corner Dey st., over North River Bank.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of February, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ELIAS W. TAYLOR, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD STEPHENS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Edward Stephens, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of March, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of February, 1874.
f20-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 4,357.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL W. GILLESPIE, STEPHEN A. TROWBRIDGE, and ABRAM WAKEMAN, Jr., Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—This is to give notice that by an indenture bearing date the 28th day of January, A. D. 1874, Samuel W. Gillespie, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, and Stephen A. Trowbridge and Abram Wakeman, Jr., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, have conveyed and assigned all their estate and effects whatsoever to George Wykes, Jr., as trustee, upon trust for the benefit of all the creditors of Samuel W. Gillespie, Stephen A. Trowbridge, and Abram Wakeman, Jr., and that said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of the forty-third section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated this 9th day of February, A. D. 1874.
f11-2aw3w GEORGE WYKES, JR., Trustee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES C. LIMA and ALBERT W. POWELL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 15th day of December, 1873, the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Charles C. Lima and Albert W. Powell, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1873, adjudged bankrupts upon their creditors' petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. GILBERT D. HANCOX, Assignee.
f27-1aw3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RUNYON W. MARTIN, Jr., and HOWARD A. MARTIN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaac Dayton, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Runyon W. Martin, Jr., and Howard A. Martin, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, Feb. 19, 1874.
WM. P. LEE, Assignee,
f20-1aw3wF* No. 61 Pine st., New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.: At Newark, on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1874. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOSEPH M. WOODS and GEORGE WATTS, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee,
f20-1aw3wF* No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of CHARLES H. BROCKSMITH, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
f13-1aw3wF* No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,
No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.
INTEREST commences first of each month, or at date of deposit, if desired.
SIX PER CENT. compound interest certificates issued.
Interest paid by check, if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.
Especial advantages afforded to Executors, Guardians, Trustees, and others having in charge Trust Funds.
BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS, from 5 to 8 P. M.
J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
☞ *Send for circular.* JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, corner of 8th av. and West 34th st.
INTEREST commences the first day of each month.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH AV., corner 14th st.—Six per cent. interest commencing the 1st of each month. Assets, $3,059,015 06; surplus, $261,919 14.
RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

LENTEN LECTURES.

A lecture will be delivered THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON by Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., at 4:30 o'clock in the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th av. and 10th st. on the LIFE AND TIMES OF ST. ATHANASIUS, with special reference to questions in the Church at the present day. This will be followed on successive Wednesdays by lectures on St. Ambrose, [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE

CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER.
PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.
PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
For sale on behalf of the company by

SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,

Bankers, No. 86 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY
FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall st.

LEONARD, SHELDON & CO.,

LATE
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS, No. 10 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
WM. B. LEONARD.
W. C. SHELDON. GEO. R. HOWELL.

FOR INVESTMENT,
NEW-YORK CITY 7 PER CENT. STOCK DUE IN 1900.
ALSO,
NEW-YORK COUNTY SIXES (6 PER CENT.) AT A LARGE DISCOUNT.
GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 24 Nassau st.

NEW YORK AND HARLEM

Railroad Company's
Consolidated Mtge. 7 Per Cent. Bonds,
Due 1900. A small amount for sale by
DAVIS & FREEMAN,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.

In conformity to contracts between the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company and the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, sealed proposals are invited to sell this company four hundred and nineteen thousand dollars, or any part thereof, in the seven per cent. bonds of the last-named company, known as second series, convertible into stock at maturity, July 1, 1875; and one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars, or any part thereof, in the eight per cent. bonds of the same company, known as third series, convertible into stock at maturity, July 1, 1878, or on any interest day, at the holders' option. Proposals to be opened March 2, at 12 o'clock noon; the lowest offers, not exceeding par and accrued interest, to be accepted, and the bidders notified.

Proposals (marked "Proposals for B. and M. Bonds") should be addressed to the undersigned.
JOHN N. DENISON,
BOSTON, Feb. 18, 1874. Chairman of the Board.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY CO.

Stockholders of the above road who are opposed to its lease to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, and to a direction in the interest of said Atlantic and Great Western Road, are invited to send their proxies to the undersigned.
LELAND BROS. & CO., No. 19 Nassau st., New-York, or J. & S. FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine st., New-York.
Blanks sent on application.

NOTICE.

Agreeably to the provisions contained in the trust mortgage deed of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, sealed proposals, (indorsed "Proposals for Land Grant Bonds,") addressed to John N. Denison, Treasurer, Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, Boston, Mass., will be received until MONDAY, March 2, 1874, at noon, for the sale to the undersigned, for cash, of one hundred thousand dollars of the seven per cent. land mortgage bonds of said company.
J. W. BROOKS,
J. N. A. GRISWOLD, } Trustees.
ALPHEUS HARDY,
BOSTON, Feb. 14, 1874.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears' Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, Feb. 28.
JOHN DUFF, Vice President.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.
BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1874.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,
Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.
JOHN HONE, JR.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1874. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE VOTING bondholders and stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Peoria, Ill., on TUESDAY, March 17, 1874, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The transfer and voting bond registery books will be closed at the Transfer Agency, and the office of this Company, in this City, on the afternoon of March 1, and remain closed until March 18, 1874. Per order.
JAMES F. SECOR, JR., Assistant Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, }
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 11, 1874. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1874, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of Feb. 21, and remain closed until March 5. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1874. }

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 10, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th, Philadelphia.

The annual election of Directors will be held on TUESDAY, March 24, 1874, at the Company's office, No. 233 South 4th st. JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

$5,000 WANTED IN A PROFITABLE printing business, [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.
Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to
BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.
Particular attention paid to the investment of
ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS,
AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.
Buy and sell upon commission
GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS,
and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.
EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

BONDS WANTED.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO 6 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
DES MOINES VALLEY LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTHWESTERN FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
MONTCLAIR MIDLAND FIRST MORTAGE BONDS.
NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
NORTHERN PACIFIC 7 3-10 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

FOR SALE.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO 6 PER CENT. AND 7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
DES MOINES VALLEY LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTHWESTERN FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
NORTHERN PACIFIC 7 3-10 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
B. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,
NO. 49 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

VERNAM & HOY

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 34 NEW ST.
STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,
No. 31 Pine St., New-York,
Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations,
execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.
C. D. WOOD SAM'L D. DAVIS.

Allen, Stephens & Co.

BANKERS, (Domestic,)
No. 25 Pine st., New-York.
DO NO STOCK BUSINESS.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.

In conformity to contracts between the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company and the following companies, known as its branches, sealed proposals are invited to sell this Company the Eight Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of those Companies, of the amount set against the name of each Company respectively, or any part thereof. Proposals to be opened March 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the lowest offers, not exceeding par and accrued interest, to be accepted, and the bidders notified:

American Central Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1878	$50,000
Peoria and Hannibal Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1878	20,000
Keokuk and St. Paul Railroad Company, eight per cent., due April 1, 1879	50,000
Carthage and Burlington Railroad Company, eight per cent., due May 1, 1879	30,000
Dixon, Peoria and Hannibal Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1889	40,000
Quincy and Warsaw Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1890	20,000
Illinois Grand Trunk Railroad Company, eight per cent., due Oct. 1, 1890	30,000
Ottawa, Oswego and Fox River Valley Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1900	40,000

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for Branch Bonds."
JOHN N. DENISON, Chairman of the Board.
BOSTON, Feb. 18, 1874.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip wanted by W. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF "THE PROPRIETORS OF THE CITY OF BRUNSWICK."—It having become necessary to provide for the payment of the obligations of the company, and for the taxes of the present year, the stockholders are requested to contribute to the company $1 on each share of stock held by them. Such contribution is absolutely necessary to prevent a sacrifice of the company's real estate. In making this request the Directors are of the opinion that no stockholder, after inquiry at the office of the company, between 2 and 4 P. M., will fail to conclude that his interests will be advanced in making the contribution called for. As the pressing necessities of the company require that the contributions shall be made within twenty days, the stockholders are invited to make their subscriptions without delay. The subscription will be made conditional upon the contribution being made upon all the shares. By order of the board,
J. P. F. GRADY, Assistant Secretary.
No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE, Room No. 15, Feb. 20, 1874.

THE FINANCIAL REVIEW, (ANNUAL)—PUBlished at the office of the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, contains a record of prices of Governments, Gold, Foreign Exchange, State and Railroad Bonds, and Railroad and miscellaneous Stocks, since the year 1860. Also a list of all the railroads of the United States, their mileage, stock, debt, earnings, &c., a full review of the year 1873, valuable tables for investors, railroads in default, &c., forming a book of fifty pages.
Pamphlet copies, $1; bound in cloth, $1 50.
WM. B. DANA & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 79 and 81 William st.

A WALL ST. BANKING AND COMMISSION house, with a regularly-organized business of long standing, desires to add $50,000 as special capital; the firm members have had an experience of many years, and are thoroughly qualified; references of the highest respectability can be furnished. Address, with real name, Box No. 3,674 New-York Post Office, stating when and where an interview can be had.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 168 BROADWAY, New-York, Feb. 26, 1874. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this company will be held at their office, No. 168 Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 10. Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE will be drawn on March 14, 1874, certain numbers by lot for twenty-six of the first mortgage bonds issued by the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad Company, to be purchased in accordance with the agreement indorsed thereon. T. J. CARTER, President.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 23, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Isle Royale Mining Company for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other business will be held at No. 44 Exchange place on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1874, at 2 o'clock. F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILroad first mortgage bondholders, in order that they may be called together for their own protection, (if it be found necessary,) are requested to send addresses and amounts to ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., No. 25 Pine st., New-York.

$200,000 ST. LOUIS CITY WATER bonds, principal and interest payable in gold at the Bank of Commerce in New-York. For sale by JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, bankers, No. 14 Broad st.

GREAT WESTERN AND MERCANTILE MUTUAL (Marine) Insurance Stocks bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

SOUTHERN AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH Stock bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.,
are now open for the season.
Send for circulars.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.
NO. 141 BROADWAY,
Jan. 29, 1874.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.,
payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1874, until which time the transfer-book is closed.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—A Dividend of Seven per Cent. on the preferred stock, from the earnings of 1873, has been declared payable in the first mortgage consolidated bonds of the Company (and for amounts less than $1,000, in scrip applicable toward purchase of bonds) on the 2d of March, 1874, provided the consent of the shareholders be obtained to the making of the mortgage and issuance of the bonds. The transfer-books will be closed on the 14th inst., and reopened on 2d day of March. JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1874. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIrectors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall st., on MONDAY, the 5th day of April next. The polls will be open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M. Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 5th of March, and reopened on the morning of the 7th day of April. JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, }
BOSTON, Feb. 24, 1874. }

THE COUPONS DUE MARCH 1, 1874, ON the Income Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad will be paid, on presentation of the bonds with the coupons attached, at the office of the company, No. 46 Sears' Building, Boston, on and after March 2. None of the coupons will be paid unless the bonds are presented, for the reason that counterfeits are in circulation.
E. H. ROLLINS, Treasurer.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Coupons due in the City of Mobile March 1 on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this company will be paid on and after 2d idem at the office of the company in Mobile, or at the banking-house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., No. 11 Nassau st., New-York, where will also be paid the interest due March 1 on the Eight per Cent. Convertible Bonds of the same company.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY, Md., have declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on the 10th day of March next. The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of the 28th inst., and reopen on the morning of the 11th day of March. M. A. MYERS, Secretary.
FEB. 9, 1874.

CINCINNATI, LAFAYETTE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad Company, due March 1, 1874, will be paid in gold on presentation at the office of the Company's Agents, Messrs. J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar st., New-York, on and after Monday the 2d day of March proximo. ADAMS EARLE, President.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD }
COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 21, 1874. }

NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE Convertible Scrip of the CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY due March 1, 1874, will be paid on and after the 2d prox., at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Liberty st., New-York.
WM. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very neat, tidy German young woman as nurse and chamber-maid or to make herself useful; country or City; very best City testimonials; kind and obliging to children and all others; good chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 335 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable, experienced girl, with best testimonials from former employer; is an excellent waitress; understands chamber-work thoroughly; would go as chamber-maid alone. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A well-recommended young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is neat and orderly with her work and an excellent waitress; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do chamber-work and assist in washing; private or public; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT German girl, who speaks English, to do chamber-work and sewing; good reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do chamber-work and take care of children. Call at No. 319 East 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do chamber-work and waiting in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 426 West 41st st.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, WITH two years' reference as cook, washer, and ironer, and one year for general work, in either City or country, where the comforts of a home are offered; wages less an object than a permanent place. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English young woman; is superior cook; or is competent and willing to take full charge of a house and home; is of agreeable disposition; has satisfactory references. At the Home and Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED PROTESTant young woman as being a good cook; will do washing; meats, games, soups, pastry; good baker; lived in the best families; sober, honest, kind, obliging; best City testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY A COLORED SERVANT, AS COOK OR as laundress in a hotel, boarding-house, or to do house-work for a small family in City or country; moderate wages. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner of 9th st., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

COOK.—BY A COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, IN country or City, or she would do house-work for a small family; moderate wages; good references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner of 9th st., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A quiet, respectable girl, who understands good family cooking; is a first-class washer and ironer; is neat and respectful; best reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN; IS A THORoughly capable cook; has a quite civil, obliging disposition; has good recommendations; City or country; public or private place. Is at the Home and Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK OR GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY a neat, industrious girl; will be found a respectful, intelligent, and trustworthy servant; good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; City or country; best of references. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A NORTH GERMAN WOMAN; IS A thorough, good, substantial, plain cook or general housework; prompt and cleanly; City or country; has City references. Apply at the Home and Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young tidy girl, (Protestant;) is a good cook, and can wash and iron well. Address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WELL recommended, as very good cook and laundress; honest, good tempered, and strong. Call at No. 1 East 30th st., between 12 and 4 P. M., Friday.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work.—By a first-class German girl; is fully capable; best City reference; wages moderate. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

FAMILIES REQUIRING HELP FOR ANY SITuation may provide themselves with the best of all nationalities by applying in person or written orders at the FRENCH OFFICE, No. 68 West 37th st.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED SERVants, male and female, for every capacity, at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., near 33d st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A YOUNG WIDOW AS house-keeper; in City or country, with best of references. Call at 247 3d av., near 20th st., first floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, NORTH OF Ireland Protestant girl, who is a good plain cook; makes soups, bread, biscuits, &c.; is a good washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself generally useful; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS BEEN taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is neat, tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL; tidy, capable, and understands a servant's place; is respectful and obliging; for general work or chamber-work and waiting; is friendless, and wants a good home; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMan to be generally useful anywhere; City or country; is neat, strong, active, and willing; has best of references. Can be seen at the Home and Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH woman, to go out to do house-work in a private family; best City references. Call at 158 East 42d st.

LADY'S COMPANION, GOVERNESS, OR TO attend an invalid, and make herself useful in the house, by a Swedish lady, who holds a diploma from a Royal Academy of Stockholm; teaches French, German, and drawing, also the celebrated Swedish exercises; speaks English fluently; no objection to go to any part of this country; references exchanged. Call or address No. 68 West 37th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LADY'S maid and seamstress; an excellent hair-dresser; best City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, OR chamber-maid, waitress, or general house-work; City or country; has good recommendations; wages quite moderate. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS, washing at her house; linens and fineries of every description done promptly in superior style. J. W. Brown, No. 106 West 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; good City references. Call two days at No. 141 East 13th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN OF MUCH experience in the care of children; will take entire charge of an infant; can sew nicely; is willing to assist with chamber-work; is neat and obliging, and willing to make herself useful; best reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NEAT, CAPABLE, ENGLISH girl, with good reference; understands the care of children well, and is kind and patient with them; will also make herself useful as chamber-maid, &c., if required; wages low; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WELSH Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress or chamber-maid and waitress, in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH PROTestant nurse; would go out by the week or month; has the highest recommendations; understands her business thoroughly. Address Mrs. Elson, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH WET-NURSE; HAS the best of City reference. Can be seen at present employer's. Call or address No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class nurse and seamstress; thoroughly understands the care of a baby; or to wait on a lady; City or country. Call at No. 121 West 17th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT FRENCH girl as nurse in a private family; best City recommendations. Call at No. 158 East 42d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG PERSON AS SEAMstress and lady's maid, or will sew by the week; best City references. Call till 5 o'clock at No. 24 East 14th st., between University place and 5th av., in the store.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress; can make all kinds of salads, and understands her work perfectly in every respect; will be found willing and obliging, and has excellent references; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as first-class waitress in a private family; understands getting up all kinds of salads and care of silver; has the best of City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A REGULAR WAITRESS; UNderstands care of silver; has excellent City references; makes salads of all kinds. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN a private family; willing and obliging; good City references. Call at No. 314 East 31st st.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE COLored man in a private family, a short distance out of this City; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, harness, &c.; is honest and sober; satisfactory references; is willing and obliging. Address J. C. B., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, OR COACHMAN and Waiter.—By a young single man; will be found first class in both capacities; is a good, careful City driver; is honest, sober, willing and obliging, and has best City reference; terms easy. Address P. K., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—BY A PROTestant who fully understands his business; is strictly temperate; is married, and would require a small house; wife could assist in washing; refers to present employer, No. 52 East 10th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WHO has ten years' reference from his former, and five years from his last employer; perfectly understands his business. Call at private stable, No. 124 West 50th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN OF long experience; is a first-rate driver and excellent groom; can drive four-in-hand or tandem; the best City reference. Call on or address J. B., at the private stable No. 3 East 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man as coachman; willing and obliging; four years' City reference; City or country. Call or address I. P., No. 22 East 18th st.

GARDENDER (EXPERIENCED) AND USEFUL Man.—By a German married man aged twenty-five years; can do all branches of gardening, such as green-house, grapery, hot-beds, flowers, and vegetables, prune, graft, &c.; also, care of horses and cattle, milk, drive, &c.; would like rooms for his family; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT man, who is experienced in kitchen and flower gardening, hot and cold graperies, greenhouse, pruning, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH FAMIly, Episcopalian; understands the care of greenhouse, graperies, flower-beds, kitchen garden, and hot beds. Address Gardener, No. 239 Bond st., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, (GERMAN,) who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; greenhouses and graperies, fruit, flowers, and vegetables; best of City reference from last employers. Address A. S., at the seed store No. 15 John st., New-York.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTant single man, in City or country; can milk and help in a garden if required; has City and country reference. Address C. M., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

NURSERYMAN AND FLORIST—AN ENGAGEment, either as nurseryman and florist, or private gardener; has had great experience in Europe, and five years in America; is thoroughly competent; best references. Address T. P. F., No. 67 Nassau st.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY man and wife, aged twenty-five years; no children; man is a good gardener, both flowers and vegetables; can care hot-beds, greenhouse, prune and graft, raise his own plants, also take care of horses, and drive, milk, &c.; wife can do all branches of house-work; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A Protestant man and wife; no children; man can take care of horses, drive, milk, care cattle, do gardening, &c.; wife will do general house-work or up-stairs work; is a good laundress; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG PERSON, AGED twenty-one years; can care horses, drive, milk, take care of cattle, do plain gardening, and farm-work generally; has recommendations. Call at Carpenter's No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER OR ASSISTANT.—BY A YOUNG man aged twenty-two years; has fair experience in waiting on table; can also polish furniture, clean silver, make fires, &c., or will go under instruction; recommendations good. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT French waiter, who speaks English perfectly; has first-class references, which will bear strict investigation. Address M. A., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, TWENTY-one, a place in a mercantile house; nominal salary. Address Z. I. P., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT MANAGER FOR A charitable institution; must be very active, intelligent, and well educated, between thirty and forty years of age. Apply, in own hand-writing, inclosing copies of recommendations, stating what experience the applicant has had, to R. O. W., Box No. 1,116 City Post Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER ACCUSTOMED TO A greenhouse, with some knowledge of farming, for a place on the upper part of this island; a single man will answer. Address Box 931 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE REtail dry-goods business. Apply to LORD & TAYLOR, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

WANTED—A SWEDE AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMber-maid, at No. 1 East 17th st., corner 5th av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—BY THE ADVERTISER, AN ACTIVE INterest in an established business showing good profits; has command of cash capital of $20,000, on which he will invest in a business offering proper inducements. Address, stating character of enterprise, R. L. H., Box No. 4,806 New-York Post Office.

AN UNUSUAL INDUCEMENT TO ENGAGE in a book and stationery business will be found by addressing Box No. 680 Post Office, Washington, D. C. The house desiring to sell has been established for fifteen years, and last year realized a profit of $20,000 over all expenses.

PARTIES HAVING AN IMPROVED WATER-power near this City, are desirous of finding some object of profitable manufacture. Any one having such may form a valuable connection by addressing Box No. 2,187, New-York Post Office, specifying its character and inducements.

A LADY WHO IS ABOUT TO LEAVE THE CITY will sell the furniture and good-will of an old and flourishing school; an excellent opportunity. Address E. T., Station C, New-York City.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD-WILL OF A WELL-ESTABlished coal and wood business, situated in a very desirable locality on the Hudson River, with satisfactory lease. For further particulars, address C. W., Post Office Box No. 3,937, New-York.

COAL-YARD FOR SALE—LONG ESTABLISHed, well fitted up with sheds, &c., with a good run of first-class customers; a fine opportunity for any one wanting to go in the business. Address COAL, Box No. 9, Station C.

AGENCY WANTED—IN REFINED AND PIG iron, &c., by a gentleman who is connected with an iron manufacturing establishment in Boston, where he could secure business as well as at other points. Address WM. OWEN, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORYDYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORYDYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORYDYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorydyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO. and [illegible]

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES, PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
To California via Panama.
The magnificent steam-ships of this line will be dispatched from Pier No. 42, North River, New-York, as under:
COSTA RICA, Capt. B. VAN SICE, Saturday, Feb. 28, at 2 P. M.
HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, Saturday, March 14, at 2 P. M.
COLON, Capt. ——, Saturday, March 28, at 2 P. M.,
And every fortnightly Saturday thereafter, connecting at Panama with all steamers for Central America, Mexican coast, and South Pacific ports.
Capt. VAN SICE will accompany his passengers through to San Francisco.
These steamers will all call at Kingston, Jamaica, both on their outward and homeward trips, arriving at that port on Friday, the sixth day after leaving New-York, and leaving Saturday P. M. for Aspinwall.
Extra steamers for freight, &c., will be dispatched on intermediate Saturdays, whenever the necessities of transporting may require it.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

The splendid steamers of this line leave San Francisco first of every month for Yokohama, Hong Kong, and Shanghai, carrying United States mails.
Extra steamers will be dispatched on the 16th of the month, whenever sufficient business offers. Steamers of this line leaving Hong Kong after April 1, next, will only touch at Yokohama, via Inland Sea, for coal, and San Francisco, without breaking bulk.
Time contracts and through bills of lading issued via Panama.
Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York, fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including berth, meals and all requisites for the trip.)
New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100 or $110 currency, according to location.
New-York to Kingston, $25 or $50, gold, according to location.
San Francisco to Yokahama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.
For freight and passage or other information apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
LOWDEN, Agent.
Vice President and Managing Director.

INMAN LINE.

NOTICE.
The course laid down for these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Feb. 28, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, March 7, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, Mar. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Mar. 21, 8 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Mar. 28, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.
STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
C. CREAGE, No. 102 State st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM BOSTON.
Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 25	Atlas, Saturday, Feb. 28	
Cuba, Wednesday, March 4	Parthia, Saturday, March 7	
Asia, Wednesday, March 11	Olympia, Saturday, Mar. 14	
Calabria, Wed'day, March 18	Hecla, Saturday, March 21	
Algeria, Wed'day, March 25	Marathon, Sat'day, March 28	

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, March 7, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, March 14, 2 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, March 21, at 8 A. M.
From Pier (new) No. 40, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For further information of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.
Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.
The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 18, North River:
COENWALL GIBSON.....Saturday, March 7
ARAGON, WESTERN.....Saturday, March 14
GREAT BRITAIN, Capt. HARRIS, to follow.
Cabin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates, payable for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South st., New-York.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
The elegant Clyde-built steam-ship
HERDER, Capt. FISCHER,
will sail on TUESDAY, March 10, from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold, prepaid. Tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st., New-York. For passage apply to MAUTH, JACHO & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent offer many more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....LACHENEZE.....Saturday, March 7
PEREIRE.....DAURE.....Saturday, March 21
AMERIQUE.....LEBRETON.....Saturday, April 4
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....Saturday, April 18
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO HAVRE OR BREST:
First Cabin, $125..... Second Cabin, $75.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.
NOTE.—In June and thereafter, the departures will be on Thursday of every week.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers a responsible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.
The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Pier Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Greece.Sat., Feb. 28. 3 P. M. |Spain.Sat..Mar.14.1:30 P.M.
Italy..Sat., March 7. 8 A. M. |Canada.Sat., Mar. 21, 8 A.M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
FRANCE, THOMPSON.....Tuesday, March 3, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $30, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE.....March 10, 10 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE.....March 17, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BENSON.....March 24, 10:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.....March 31, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamships from Pier No. 12 North River.
For PORTO CABELLO, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CARIBAL.....March 13
CORITH.....April 3
For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ATLAS.....March 6
STAR.....March 24
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,

EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
Office, No. 80 South st.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.
The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships
Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:
ANDES.....March 7
GLAMORGAN.....March 21
PEMBROKE.....April 4
ANDES.....April 18
Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.
These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of
CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
First Cabin.....$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.....$55 currency.
Steerage.....$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$33
Drafts for £1 and upward.
For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
MAGNOLIA, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 28, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Feb. 28, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
RUFUS HATCH,
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, March 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HALLET, SATURDAY, March 7, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

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CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, Mar. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Mar. 21, 8 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Mar. 28, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.
STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.
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For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
C. CREAGE, No. 102 State st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.
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On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude or nothing to the north of 42.

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FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM BOSTON.
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Calabria, Wed'day, March 18	Hecla, Saturday, March 21	
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And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.
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CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

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Italy..Sat., March 7. 8 A. M. |Canada.Sat., Mar. 21, 8 A.M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
FRANCE, THOMPSON.....Tuesday, March 3, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $30, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
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Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
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First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamships from Pier No. 12 North River.
For PORTO CABELLO, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CARIBAL.....March 13
CORITH.....April 3
For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ATLAS.....March 6
STAR.....March 24
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,

EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
Office, No. 80 South st.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Pittsburg, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

FOR PLASTERER'S MATERIALS FOR UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.
UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Feb. 16, 1874.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 27th day of February, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of plasterer's materials, at the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City:
10,000 barrels (more or less) best quality Plasterer's Lime of "Rockland manufacture," or equal thereto.
10,000 barrels (more or less) best quality of Plaster of Paris, of Isaac or Worthespoons' brands, or brands equal thereto.
1,000 barrels (more or less) sharp, clean, White Sand.
3,000 bushels (more or less) long, dry, and clean Cattle Hair.
Samples of each of the above items to be submitted with the proposal.
Payments will be made on the delivery and acceptance of material, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.
All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons in the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.
The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of the plaster, &c., and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the materials.
Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Plasterers' Materials," and addressed to
C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR "MARBLE WORK"

FOR THE SOUTH WING OF THE NEW STATE, WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS' BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1874.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 7th day of March, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following marble work for the New State, War and Navy Departments' Building, Washington, D. C.:
10,000 (more or less) White Marble Tiles, 12x12x1 inch thick.
3,000 (more or less) Half do. do.
11,000 (more or less) Black Marble Tiles, 12x12x1 inch thick.
1,250 feet superficial (more or less) Black Marble Borders of various widths, from 4 inches up, all 1 inch thick full.
Bids will be received for furnishing the White Tiles of best quality Italian—viz: Italian or white-veined American marble equal thereto; the Black Tiles of best quality Belgian, Glenn's Falls, or Lyonsise marble, or red Vermont slate; the borders of best quality black Belgian, or Glenn's Falls. The whole of the tiles and bordering must be one inch full in thickness, with sawn backs and the edges out full to the square and perfectly true; the face and edges to be rubbed to a proper surface. Bidders will state the description of marble they propose to furnish, and will submit samples along with their bids.
Payments will be made on delivery and acceptance of materials, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.
All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons in the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, ($3,500,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.
The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the marble trade, and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the materials.
Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Marble Work," and addressed to
A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

PROPOSALS FOR "PLASTERING MATERIALS"

FOR THE SOUTH WING OF THE NEW STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENT BUILDING, WASHINGTON D. C.
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1874.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 7th day of March, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of Plasterers' Materials at the new State, War, and Navy Departments' building, Washington, D. C.:
2,000 barrels (more or less) best quality plasterers' lime.
1,000 barrels (more or less) best quality plaster of Paris, of Isaac or "orthespoon's brands, or brands equal thereto.
500 cubic yards (more or less) of sharp, clean river sand.
200 barrels (more or less) sharp, clean white sand.
700 bushels (more or less) long, dry, and clean cattle hair.
Samples of each of the above items to be submitted with the proposals.
Payment will be made on the delivery and acceptance of materials, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.
All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons in the sum of two thousand dollars, ($2,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.
The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the lumber trade, and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the material.
Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Plasterers' Materials," and addressed to
A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, 7 P. M.
For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday at 6:10 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:30, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:30, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.
For Philadelphia and Camden, 3 and 9 P. M.
Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:05 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 6:35, 8:05, 9:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 438, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
A. J. CASSATT, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.
On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 9th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:
For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.
For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.
For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.
Sunday trains leave Jamaica for Islip at 9 A. M.
GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:30 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sundays); Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains leave local stations as follows:
J. M. HOOD, General Superintendent New-York Division.
WILLIAM ARCHIBALD, Commissioner.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Pittsburg, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls; also for Chicago

THE LATE PRESIDENT SMITH.

HIS FUNERAL YESTERDAY.

LYING IN STATE—MOURNING VISITORS AT THE CITY HALL—AN IMPOSING PROCESSION—SERVICES AT THE CHURCH.

The funeral of the late Police Commissioner Smith took place yesterday. During the morning and a portion of the afternoon a steady stream of visitors viewed the remains as they lay in state in the Governor's room. New floral tributes were added to the list presented on Wednesday, and were placed on the catafalque. At noon the chamber was filled with individuals, all anxious to obtain a parting glance at the dead. After they had retired they were succeeded by others, until 1 o'clock, when the Police were instructed to admit no more. Then the casket was closed. Those around the pall, including the pall-bearers, members of Masonic lodges, heads of departments, Police Justices, and relatives of the deceased, passed to an adjoining chamber, where they formed in double-file, preparatory to escorting the body to the hearse. The scene in the vestibule was one of active preparation. Benevolent Masonic Lodge, in full regalia, took up a position near the Mayor's Office, and now and then groups of invited officials emerged from Gen. Pinckney's office, where they were supplied with black rosettes and crape. The throng was soon largely swelled, but the Police succeeded in keeping a passage open for the procession from the Governor's Room to the esplanade. Outside the City Hall, and along the line of procession in its immediate vicinity, the preparations were abundant, but there were some indications, at least, that official zeal outran popular interest. The members of the Police force taking part in the procession were ranged in double line in front of the City Hall. The Seventh Regiment occupied a position up Broadway. The proceedings were, however, in a great measure unostentatious. The dark uniforms of the Police gave the procession a sombre aspect, and in other respects the trappings of the funeral were of the most subdued kind. The hearse was plain and was without plumes. It was drawn by two gray horses, and these were caparisoned in the very simplest way. Before the hearse started the lines of Police filed into platoons, and marched in front of the carriages through the western entrance of the esplanade. Superintendent Matsell, who rode in an open barouche, occupied a position at the head of the column as Chief Marshal of the procession.

All the necessary preparations for the removal of the body having been completed, Drill Capt. Copeland, who acted as Adjutant, gave the command to the officers of the Police force to prepare to receive the remains. The Police, which were formed in line facing the City Hall, at once drew their batons, and waited the word of command. Inspector Dilks came down the steps, followed by Gen. Shaler and Superintendent Matsell. Then came the pall-bearers, Sheridan Shook, George Van Nort, Archibald M. Bliss, George Starr, John Wheeler, William Budd, James Bowen, Hugh Gardner, Oliver Charlick, Owen W. Brennan, Salem H. Wales, and Isaac Bell, followed by the casket, which was carried by a number of Police Captains. Capt. Copeland then gave the order, "Present batons," and the Ninth Regiment Band played a dirge. The casket was then placed in the hearse, and the march to the church began. At Reade street the Seventh Regiment, with its band, fell in at the head of the line. An immense number of persons were on Broadway, which was kept clear by the Twenty-fifth Precinct Police, under Capt. Burden. Capt. Leary, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, preserved admirable order at the City Hall. The order of the procession was as follows: Mounted Police, under Sergt. Westing; Grafulla's Band; Seventh Regiment, ten companies strong, Col. Emmons Clark commanding; Fire Department Battalion, under Assistant Engineer Shay; Gen. Shaler and Superintendent Matsell, in carriage; Ninth Regiment Band; Inspector Walling, Second Battalion Police; Inspector Dilks, First Battalion Police; the pall-bearers, in coaches; the Mayor, Controller, and Common Council, in coaches; the hearse, surrounded by a guard of honor formed of the Police Captains and a delegation from Benevolent Lodge No. 28, F. and A. M., of which Mr. Smith was a member; the Henry Smith Club, James Lee President; Benevolent Lodge F. A. M in regalia, citizens in carriages, and a detachment of the Twenty-sixth Precinct Police. Among the citizens who attended the funeral were Hon. Thurlow Weed, Gen. Morris, Ex-Mayor Westervelt, Judge De Henhoefer, Ex-Police Commissioners Acton, Manierre, and Barr, Ex-Health Commissioner Mullally, A. W. Barber, Ex-Fire Marshals Brackett and McSpedon, Ex-Police Justices Dowling and Shandley, Police Justices Bixby, Murray, Sherwood, Smith, Otterbourg, Kilbreth, Flammer, Wandel, and Kasmire, and many others. The scene in Broadway was an impressive one. The Police officers marched well and presented a fine appearance. Many of the houses on Broadway had flags at half-mast, and some exhibited mourning emblems. All the streets along the route were crowded with spectators. The procession reached the church in Seventh avenue without any delay in marching. The casket was then taken from the hearse and borne up the central aisle by a number of the Police Captains, who acted in the capacity of a guard of honor, the organ meanwhile playing the Dead March in Saul. It was then placed on tressels, with the floral tributes which surrounded the catafalque in the City Hall arranged in its immediate vicinity. The most prominent seats in the church were occupied by the pall-bearers, the Heads of the Departments, the Captains constituting the guard of honor, and the members of the Masonic body. The building was filled, but not to inconvenience. The Pastor, Rev. F. Bottome, D. D., read the burial service, and the musical portion of the services was arranged by Mr. T. B. Mosher, Chorister of the church, and sung by the choir, under his direction. After the casket had been laid on the tressels, the choir sang the hymn, "How Vain is all Beneath the Skies." Dr. Bottome then read the 103d Psalm, "Bless the Lord, O my Soul," and the 24th chapter of the Gospel according to St. Mark, beginning with the 30th verse, "But of that day and hour knoweth no man; no, not the angels of heaven, but my Father only." The 403d hymn, "Depth of Mercy," was next sung by the choir. Dr. Bottome preached the funeral sermon. He said that when he had been waited upon by a deputation from the Board of Aldermen, signifying the pleasure of that honorable body that he should officiate on the occasion, he found himself placed both at a disadvantage and an advantage. The services to be performed on the occasion related, he said, to a public officer—to one of the chief officers of the Municipality, concerning whom, as a citizen, he knew almost nothing. That was his disadvantage, but perhaps it was also his advantage, for however the occasion might prompt him to make an analysis of character, his ignorance in this instance would prevent him. Therefore what he had to say must be a repetition of what others had said already. It was sufficient for him to repeat, in reference to the high public official whose remains lay before them, what his Honor the Mayor of the City had said in announcing his death to the Common Council of the City. Dr. Bottome here read Mayor Havemeyer's announcement to the Common Council. He read also the resolutions adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the same occasion, which, he said, though more elaborate than the communication of the Mayor, were not more expressive of a high sense of the public character of the late President of the Police Board. He further added that a few moments before there had been placed in his hands a copy of some verses which had been written by a friend of the late Mr. Smith, with a request that he might read them, and accordingly he would do so with great pleasure. The verses which Dr. Bottome read were styled "In Memoriam," and highly extolled the virtue of the deceased. They represented him as indifferent to praise or blame, to sycophant or foe, and told of the unnumbered charities which he had scattered on his earthly way. Falling back, however, the preacher said, upon the more legitimate purposes of the pulpit, he besought his auditors to derive improvement from the event which they now mourned, and preached briefly from the second chapter of the Romans—"Therefore thou art inexcusable, O, man, whosoever thou art, that judgest; for wherein thou judgest another thou condemnest thyself, for thou that judgest doest the same things." The Divine law, he impressed upon his hearers, was wider than all human obedience, and left no margin on which they could stand and cast a stone of reproach at another. The Lord himself had said, "Let him that is without sin among you cast the first stone." Therefore was it necessary that they should accept the Lord's admonition against unjust and uncharitable judgments. Still, in private matters as well as in public institutions, it was not necessary that they should shut their eyes against the evidence of their senses, and close their intelligence against the existence of facts. There were times when they were obliged to judge of the character and conduct of all men. This was necessary as a common safeguard for public virtue, more especially as it was the duty of public institutions and public individuals so to conduct their affairs as to court rather than shrink from the criticism of a watchful community. Free speech, a free press, and a free pulpit were said to be the triple guardians of public liberty. Yet it seemed that from the moment a man was nominated to a public office until his retirement from it, he was the legitimate object for abuse and contempt. His name, character, person, pedigree—all were ruthlessly torn and dissected, so that it was not a wonder that some of the most upright citizens could be rarely prevailed on to accept a public office, or if they did they succumbed to this abuse and made the office which they bore a synonym for corruption. Dr. Bottome next referred to the irreligion of public men, and urged his hearers to a personal acceptance of God, a faithful stewardship which alone could unlock the mystery of life.

At the conclusion of the sermon, the choir sang "Jesus, Lover of my Soul." Prayer then followed, and the services terminated with the benediction.

Dr. Bottome announced that the casket would not be opened, inasmuch as there was very little more than sufficient time to enable the procession to reach the depot. After the services the line of procession was again formed in the same manner, and the cortège proceeded to the Grand Central Depot, where the casket was placed in a special car and taken to Amsterdam. A number of prominent citizens and the guard of Police Captains, detailed by Superintendent Matsell, accompanied the body to that place.

ACTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

Yesterday morning at 11 o'clock a meeting of the Commissioners of the Department of Docks was held. President Westervelt and all the members were in attendance. The only business transacted by the board was the adoption of the following resolutions:

Whereas, This board has learned with deep regret of the death on the 23d of Hon. Henry Smith, President of the Board of Police of the City of New-York.

Whereas, The Commissioners governing this department desire to bear testimony of the high appreciation of the many commendable virtues of the deceased, as shown in their official communication with him; therefore be it

Resolved, That out of respect for the memory of the deceased, that the regular meeting of this board, to be held this date, be and the same is hereby postponded till March 5, proximo, at 2 o'clock P. M., and that the offices of the department be closed to-day at 12 o'clock, in conformity with the resolution adopted by the Common Council; and that the Commissioners and employes of the department attend the funeral services.

Resolved, That the Commissioners unite with the public in heartfelt expression of sympathy for the afflicted family of the deceased, in this their hour of profound sorrow and grief.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the widow, and that they be entered in full on the minutes of this board.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE BODY IN ALBANY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—From the street through the depot, and along the platform to a special car, the casket was borne by the Police escort, the pall-bearers and delegations following. It was placed in a drawing-room car nearest the engine, and a black velvet pall was cast over it. The interior of the vehicle was draped with black and white folds of muslin, and the same material hid the handsome window curtains. The immortels and tuberoses interwoven with heliotrope and evergreens in crowns, crosses, anchors, lyres, and other emblems, relieved the funeral sombreness of the hangings. In this car were the Police escort, which accompanied the remains to New-Amsterdam, and the delegations from the Henry Smith Clubs of the First and Third Wards. The persons were Inspectors Dilks, Walling, and Thorne, Capts. Bennett, Gunner, Walsh, Ulman, Macdonald, Clinchy, McCullough, Kennedy, Van Dusen, Mount, Copeland, Williams, and Garland, and Sergt. Armstrong. The club delegates were Dr. Merrill, James Lee, M. J. Cullen, J. Gardner, P. Fleming, P. J. Hennessy, and R. Smith, from the First Ward, S. N. Lecompte, J. A. Macdonald, and J. Warner, from the Third Ward. These went on with the remains to New Amsterdam, whither Mrs. Smith, the deceased's widow, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Miss Reynolds, and two other ladies had preceded the corpse in a special car furnished by the railroad company; and attached to the 10:30 A. M. special train. Behind the funeral car was another for the accommodation of the gentlemen who desired to witness the interment of the remains. There were of the pall-bearers Commissioner Van Nort, A. M. Bliss, and Sheridan Shook; also Past Masters W. H. Davis, G. A. Barney, J. Stiner, and Senior Warden Charles E. Elwood, representing Benevolent Lodge, F. and A. M., and deputed to perform the services at the grave, in conjunction with Artisan Lodge at New-Amsterdam. Besides these were M. Siegrist, Dr. Henry J. Lane, Horatio Roberts, Cols. Lynch and McElroy, H. Venn, J. T. McGowan, A. Blakely, Capt. Acker, Mr. Boyce, Assemblymen Healy, Murray, and Leake, Owen W. Brennan, Frank Bliss, Rev. Mr. Bottome, Pastor of the Seventh Avenue M. E. Church, John Green, W. R. Chapman, deceased's brother-in-law, A. D. Barber; Mr. Bennett, of the Detective Force, and Mr. Squires, President of the Third Avenue Railroad. The latter car and its occupants remained at Albany for the night, while the former, with the remains, went on to New-Amsterdam. In the morning an invitation will be extended to Speaker Husted, R. W. T. G. W. of the Grand Lodge of the State to take charge of the services at the grave. Senator Jacobs, a member of the deceased's lodge, will also be invited to attend. At 11:20 the train reached Albany, where the cars separated. In the morning, at 8:40, the second car will leave with the members of the Legislature and other persons invited to attend the final ceremonies.

THE TRIAL OF JAMES C. KING FOR MURDER.

James C. King was yesterday placed before the bar of the Court of Oyer and Teminer, to be tried for the murder of Anthony F. O'Neil, on Nov. 18, 1872. At that time a divorce suit was pending between King and his wife, Annie, and on the day of the murder was up for hearing before the Referee, Judge Josiah Sutherland. The murdered man, O'Neil, was present as one of the witnesses, and gave testimony as to the moral conduct and character of King. When the case was adjourned for the day and the parties were leaving the office of the Referee, in Pine street, and while yet on the stairs and hallway leading to the street, King fired the shot at O'Neil which caused his death. King was soon after indicted for murder, his counsel declaring the defense to be a plea of insanity.

The case was opened yesterday with the usual challenging of jurors. The first two examined were accepted by the defense, but challenged by the prosecution. George F. Dege, druggist, was next examined, and accepted as the first juror. Seven others were excused, each having formed an opinion or impression as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner. George Semel said he was acquainted with O'Neil. He was excused by defense. John C. Cady was prejudiced against the insanity plea. He was peremptorily challenged by the defense. Henry C. Glover, No. 114 West Twenty-eighth street, said he would be entirely guided by the evidence, as he did not know anything about the case, he being out of the City in November, 1872. He was accepted as the second juror. Chauncey A. Freese, dealer in artificial limbs, at No. 682 Broadway, thought that he would give the defense of insanity as much consideration as any other line, if it could be proved that real insanity existed. He was sworn as the third juror. Chas. H. W. Egner had formed an opinion, which, though not of a fixed or decided character, might affect his judgment. Excused by the defense. Several others were challenged by the defense, who would require stronger evidence to sustain the insanity plea than any other. Charles H. Scott entertained opinions which would affect his judgment unless the evidence presented stronger facts than those he had read in the newspapers. Others were similarly situated; one of them, a Mr. Bell, was, moreover, acquainted with O'Neill. Herman Cohen had conscientious scruples in regard to capital punishment, and was excused. Sixteen others, making forty-two in all, were examined and found incompetent on the same grounds. The court then adjourned, Judge Brady instructing the three jurors, who will be kept at a hotel, not to hold any conversations with anybody on the subject of the case.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

The thirteenth annual Commencement of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College took place at Steinway Hall last night. The hall and galleries were well filled with a select audience. One hundred and sixty-one graduates received their diplomas. Rev. Alfred B. Beach, Chaplain of the college, opened the Commencement with prayer. Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., called the roll of graduates, and the President of the Faculty, Prof. Taylor, conferred the degrees. Dr. Dennis won first prize of $100, and Dr. Cox was awarded the second prize, $50. Dr. Alexander took the prize for anatomical surgery. Smith E. Winn, M. D., delivered the valedictory address. Rev. John N. Galleher was the orator of the evening. He spoke briefly but pointedly, and was happy in his suggestions and advice to the graduates. Among the gentlemen on the platform were Drs. Hamilton, Sayre, Crosby, Lusk, Barker, Wood, Mott, Janeway, Brikell, Harman, Prof. Doremus, J. P. Geraud Forster, Hon. William Laimbeer, Myer Stern, Isaac Bell, James B. Nicholson, Rev. E. H. Chapin, Hon. John R. Brady, William Butler Duncan, William H. Appleton, Rev. E. P. Rogers. The graduates and the Faculty of Bellevue Hospital, after the Commencement proceedings were over, adjourned to Delmonico's, where refreshments were served, and where the Professors and graduates took a final leave of each other, with mutual hopes of happiness and prosperity in the future.

PROPOSED PRIZE-FIGHT BETWEEN JAMES MACE AND "TOM" ALLEN.

Sporting men of this City and St. Louis are in high glee over the prospects of another prize-fight being arranged between Jem Mace (who is now in London) and Tom Allen, of St. Louis. A few weeks since, the latter issued a challenge offering to fight Jem Mace, Joe Coburn, or any man in the world for from $1,000 to $5,000. A prominent sporting man of this City at once informed Mace of Allen's intentions. Mace sent word back that if Allen would fight, that he would return to America and fight Allen according to the latter's terms. Allen was informed of this fact, and in reply says: "I am surprised that Jem Mace thinks I do not mean business. He knows that I never backed out of fighting men. Now, I desire to inform Mace that I am ready to make a match to fight him a fair stand-up fight, according to the new rules of the London Prize Ring, two, three, or four months from signing articles, for from $1,000 to $5,000 a side, the fight to take place in Kansas, New-Orleans, or Canada. I will be ready to meet Mace or his backers from New-York at Pittsburg or Cincinnati, on any day he may name, to sign articles and post a deposit of $500. If these terms do not suit Mace, I am prepared to fight Joe Coburn at either of the above places, and will wager $2,500 to Coburn's $1,500, or I will fight Ben Hogan for from $1 to $5,000, and give him any length of time he wants to train. I mean business, and hope Mace, Coburn, and Hogan will not refuse to meet me." Quite a number of sporting men have been under the impression that Allen did not care about meeting Mace, and it was generally supposed that he preferred avoiding him. Readers of THE TIMES will remember that Mace and Allen fought a brutal contest at New-Orleans in May, 1870. In that contest Allen was defeated. Since then Allen has improved, as the last brutal contest on Chouteau Island, Illinois, last Fall, proved. It was at this contest that Allen begged of McCoole's seconds not to let him come up again, and a number of the more tender-hearted roughs who surrounded the ring shouted to McCoole's friends to take him away. Sporting men of this City think Allen is no match for Mace. The latter will be backed from this City, while Allen will be backed from St. Louis. All that remains to complete the preliminaries for another brutal exhibition between these noted pugilists is for Mace's backer to name the time and place of meeting to sign articles.

EVENING SESSION OF THE MINING ENGINEERS.

INTERESTING TOPICS TREATED—HYDRAULIC FORGING—THE IRON ORES OF NEW-JERSEY.

The American Institute of Mining Engineers met again last evening at the Cooper Institute. After organizing, the following interesting paper on "Hydraulic Forging," as practiced at the Imperial State Railway Works of Vienna, was read by Prof. Wm. P. Blake, of New-Haven, Conn.: Forging under the hydraulic press, which was introduced by Haswell in the year 1861, at the machine shops of the Imperial State Railway Company of Austria, has since, he said, been greatly improved, so that at the present time there are very few parts of machines which cannot be produced in this way, and at no greater cost than iron castings. The process is now used at Vienna, chiefly for such parts of locomotives as cross-heads, link-bars, axle-box frames, &c., especially where the form is intricate, and there are many angles and projections. These objects weigh from fifty to 150 pounds or more, and it is claimed for them that they are not only so much cheaper than ordinary forgings, but are much more regular in form and stronger. The results which Mr. Haswell has attained after years of patient experimenting, were well shown in the Austrian Department of the Exhibition by a collection of the pressed objects, in iron and steel, just as they left the moulds, with some of them cut asunder longitudinally, and the surfaces etched so as to show the internal structure or direction of the grain. Through the courtesy of Mr. Haswell and his son, I saw the presses in full operation at the works, drawing down large Bessemer ingots, cutting them up, and forming various parts of locomotives. They have two large hydraulic presses in use; the largest, with a piston twenty-four inches in diameter, gives 1,200 tons pressure, and the second, with an 18-inch piston, gives 600 tons pressure. The pressure in the pumps is 600 atmospheres. The action is vertical; the piston descends upon the work, and for forging ingots is armed with a hammer-like head. An ingot of No. 7 soft Bessemer steel, which was forged in my presence, weighed 2,030 pounds. One end being placed upon the anvil, the piston is brought slowly down and crowded into the mass as if it were putty or dough, forcing it each way, but chiefly in the direction of the length of the ingot, this being the narrowest section of the anvil and hammer. The piston is then raised, and the ingot is moved forward for a second squeeze, and so on until the first half has been reduced in thickness, when it is turned on edge and the operation is repeated. It is then turned end for end, and forged until the whole length has been reduced to the required size. It is cut into masses of the proper length by a chisel forced through the bar by the press. There is no noise or jar in the whole operation, which requires less time than by the ordinary method of hammering or rolling. The pressure affects the very centre of the mass of the ingot. Its action is by no means superficial, and it is evidently far more effectual in modifying the structural condition of the bar than blows on the surface can be. There is no distribution of the force of the blow by the vibration of the foundation of the anvil and the surrounding objects, as there is with the violent impact of a steam-hammer. The ingot yields gradually and bulges at the sides and ends, and is not drawn out more on the surface than at the center so as to give a ragged, hollow end, as is usually formed under the hammer. Before the forging is completed a distinct structural arrangement, parallel with the bar, becomes evident and is most distinctly seen when the steel moves under the press. Thus, as the piston-head sinks into the steel, the lines of structure visible in the sides bend downward. The appearance of such structure, so well marked in a cast ingot without piling or folding, is not a little remarkable, and it may result in great part from the peculiar conditions of pressure. It is apparently a linear arrangement of the crystals, or, possibly, it in part, at least, results from the flattening and drawing out of the numerous blow-holes found radially disposed in Bessemer ingots. The lines or layers mark a difference in chemical composition. It has been shown by Belani that the percentage of carbon varies in different parts of hammered or rolled Bessemer steel, and he regards this variation as due to the pressure. But from whatever cause it originates this structure or "grain" is an important factor of strength in pressed forgings, and may be said to characterize them, as will presently be shown. Bessemer steel works better in this way than cast-steel, which is more liable to split up. The masses cut from the forged ingots are taken to a heating furnace and are made nearly white hot preparatory to the operation of pressing. The molds or dies, which are left open at the top, are made in several parts, if necessary, and are securely held together by bands of wrought iron. A plunger-head or follower, called by the workmen "the stamp," is attached to the piston and descends into the cavity of the mold. The shape of this plunger-head determines the shape of the inside of the object to be pressed. All the parts being properly adjusted, and the inside of the mold and the surface of the plunger being smeared with thick oil, a block of hot steel is thrown into the cavity, the plunger descends and presses the steel each way into all the angles and recesses of the mold. The excess of the metal, if any, rises on each side of the plunger and protrudes. This can afterward be cut off, but a little practice enables them to cut the blocks of the proper weight, so that there is but little waste. When the plunger has reached the proper depth, the key which attaches the head is knocked out, the piston is raised and the mold and contents removed from under the press. A few blows of the sledge liberates the forging, which is thrown aside to cool. If the work is well done all the angles are full and solid. All pieces of the same kind are alike in dimensions, and there is no great excess at any part to be cut away. The labor and cost of fitting up such forgings is much less than with those made in the ordinary manner. The structural peculiarities already mentioned are most distinct in the pressed forgings made from piled iron masses, and are beautifully shown by the etched sections. The lines of grain conform in a remarkable degree to the form of the mass, winding in and out around the curves and angles in such a manner as to give the greatest strength where it is most needed. These lines show in a very interesting way the flow of the viscid metal under the pressure. A few prints taken directly from the etched surfaces will make this clear. Experience shows that very sharp angles in some parts of a mold interfered with the proper flow of the metal. The difficulty was removed by rounding off the angles, or by building them out so as to give more space for the flow. The superfluous metal is afterward cut away, leaving the internal curves of the grain in the best shape for strength. The rapidity with which intricate forgings are made is one of the greatest advantages of the method. Of such objects as cross-heads for locomotives twenty-five to thirty can be made in a day. The molds are made of cast iron, and are used cold. The plungers are generally cast, and duplicates are kept on hand for use in case of breakage, which is not infrequent. The process is also successfully applied to forming of boiler-heads, steam domes, &c., the large plates of Bessemer steel being forced through a ring.

A great number of spokes for locomotive wheels are also manufactured. The total production of pressed forgings in these works for nine months was 7,830 pieces, weighing 1,071,200 pounds. Mr. Haswell has published one or two notices of the process in the technical journals of Vienna.

THE IRON ORES OF NEW-JERSEY.

Prof. John C. Smock, of New-Jersey, next read a paper on the magnetic iron ores of New-Jersey, of which the following are the material points: The magnetic iron ores of New-Jersey are found in the northern and mountainous parts of the State known as the Highlands. This belt of mountain ridges or table-land running from the New-York State line, in the north-east, to the Delaware River, near Easton, on the south-west, comprises within its limits about 900 square miles of territory. The great Kittatinny Valley lies north-west of it, and the broad plain of the red shale and sand-stone borders it on the south-east. Portions of Sussex, Passaic, Morris, Warren, Hunterdon, and Somerset Counties are embraced within these boundaries. This Highland belt is more properly a table-land, quite deeply broken by a few longitudinal valleys, and slightly furrowed by many lesser depressions, than a mountain chain or succession of ridges, since there are no prominent peaks or ridges. The very great uniformity in the altitude of the hills and ridges called mountains, indicates these as parts of a great undulating table-land, which, through the long action of denuding agents, has been quite deeply eroded, giving rise to the long and narrow valleys which traverse it from north-east to south-west, and a few shorter and more irregular depressions running off on either side, and through which the drainage is mostly carried. The elevations, as well as the valleys, follow lines that conform very nearly to the general direction of the whole belt, but they are not so persistent, being broken down by cross valleys into a succession of ridges. These breaks or gaps are not, however, very deep. Three of the most marked of these depressions are traversed by the New-Jersey Midland and other railroads. Excepting the valleys toward the north-west, as the Wallkill, Musconetcong, Pohatcong, and German, which are filled with magnesian lime-stone and Hudson River slate. This whole region consists of crystalline rocks, mainly gneiss granite, ysenite, and lime-stone, covered in many places by drift and alluvial beds. These rocks resemble closely those of the Laurentian formation of Canada, both in structure and in mineralogical character. Stratification is plain nearly everywhere, indicating a sedimentary origin, and subsequent metamorphism. In the geological survey reports of the State they have been represented as belonging to the azoic formation. It is in this series of crystalline metamorphic rocks that the magnetic iron ores occur. The mines appear in lines parallel to one another, and coinciding with the trench of the whole belt sometimes several lying so close together as to form an almost continuous line, as, for example, the Mount Hope, Jeabo, Allen, Prichards, Baker, Mount Pleasant, Washington, Irondale, and Dickerson Mines, while others are in a sort of step-like or *en echelon* order, as the several mines north-east of Chester. This occurrence in lines, or what may be more properly termed ranges, is so well known that miners and those searching for ore speak of certain mines as belonging to certain veins. Large and productive mines, as the Hibernia, Mount Hope, Dickerson, Ogden, and Kishpaugh give names to such lines. In the *Geology of New-Jersey*, published in 1868, the mines then opened were grouped in such lines, and these were called ranges. Magnetite as a mineral is very common in the crystalline rocks of the Highlands, occurring after the ordinary constituents of the gneissic rocks, namely, quartz, fellspar, mica, and horn blende more frequently than any other mineral, and so widely is it distributed, that it is not possible to find many rock strata in succession where it is entirely wanting. It appears as one of the constituent minerals of these beds, either wholly or in part replacing their more common components as it is added to these, and in each case occurs in thin layers or laminæ, alternating with them, or it is irregularly distributed through the rock mass. The unstratified granitic and syenitic rocks, as the bedded gneisses, also often contain magnetite. In these, however, it occurs in larger and more irregular crystalline masses or bunches, and does not appear to be so properly a constituent of the whole, but rather as foreign to it. The same mode of replacement is sometimes seen in these as in the stratified rocks. In both these classes it enters into the composition in all proportions, increasing in amount until the whole is sufficiently rich to be considered as an ore of iron. Between rock entirely free from magnetite and the richest ore there is an endless gradation, making it impossible to fix any other line of demarcation between them than that of the minimum percentage for the profitable extraction of the iron. Three modes of occurrence have been assigned to this mineral, two of which were in the rock as one of its constituents in irregular bunches or in a granular form, and the third in seams or strata, when it was called ore. But these distinctions are not fixed, and it was therefore better to consider it as one of the more common minerals of these gneisses and granitic rocks, and in places forming the whole mass, or else so much of it as to be workable and then to be called an ore. Rock containing from twenty to forty per cent. of metallic iron, the most of which is in the form of magnetite, has been found in many places, and some of these have been explored to a considerable extent in searching for richer ores. One of the most extensive outcrops of lean ore is near the Pequert Mine, in what is known as the Henry Tunnel, about two miles north of Oxford Furnace. Extensive drifting and sinking have exposed several hundred feet of these beds on the line of strike. Near Hackettstown, in Warren County, there are several localities of such ore-bearing rock, but nearly all of them are failures as mines. He next described the geological features of these seams and the dip and pitch of the ore beds, the shoots of ore, and said that the gradual removal of the superficial masses will necessitate deeper working and mining on the line of pitch rather than on that of the dip. He said that the extent of the shoots of ore is exceedingly varying, and the mines are not yet deep enough to show their maximum length. The oldest and deepest of our mines are all steadily going down, increasing the length of their slopes, and they are apparently as inexhaustible as ever.

Mr. J. M. Adams, of Silver City, Idaho, gave a few illustrations concerning the working of gold and silver ores, the preparation of the ores, crushing, &c., after which the meeting adjourned until this morning.

LABOR TOPICS.

The Cartmen's Association held a meeting at Hibernia Hall, No. 28 Prince street, last evening, Mr. J. B. Hackett in the chair. Mr. William Bowles made a report of the investigation of the Legislative Committee, as far as it had progressed, and in conclusion said that a person had called at his office and stated that he would be willing to take the contract for cleaning the City for $900,000, but he thought if the party obtained the contract, he would want to hire the cartmen at $3 50 per day. He wanted them to be thoroughly organized that they might be able to demand and receive $4 per day. At the conclusion of the report, the President read a letter received by him yesterday from a correspondent, residing in the Thirteenth Ward, who stated that James Lumsden and his friend, Daniel Crowley, foremen in that ward, exacted from each cartman under his control the sum of fifty cents per day. If this sum was not forthcoming the man would be removed on some trivial pretext. Mr. Hackett next called attention to the recent statement made by Capt. Thorne, that no fee was charged for dumping at the boards on the East and North Rivers. Several members of the association thereupon declared their willingness to testify that they had paid the sum of fifteen cents per load for the privilege of discharging them at the dumping-boards. Several new members were admitted to the association, and the meeting adjourned.

The Working Men's Central Council held their regular meeting last evening in Masonic Hall, East Thirteenth street. The Standing Committee presented a plan for co-operation of the building trades. Each member shall pay $100. ten per cent. cash, the remainder to be paid in installments from their wages. They shall elect a board of management of one from each trade, including an architect, who shall have full control of the business of the company, provide rules for its government, and be responsible agents of the company. The City, State, or private individual to loan real estate to the amount of $50,000, they to hold first mortgage bonds; the debt to be canceled in twenty years; the building trades to loan from their Treasuries $10,000 as working capital for ten years; six per cent. interest to be paid on cash loaned, and seven per cent. on real estate. The company shall at once erect buildings, giving such wages and homes as the majority of members decide, which shall at no time be over the society rates, and when sufficient capital is accumulated, organize a bank under the national banking act. There shall be no dividends, but six per cent. allowed on original investment annually, ascertaining the value of each member's interest in the company. He shall receive the full amount to his credit. No workman can be employed who is not a shareholder, and no moneys shall be paid out to members until the original debt is paid, after which the interest accumulated shall be paid, other industries assisted and cheap homes erected.

The report of the committee was adopted.

A communication was read from Congressman Cox stating that he would send a subcommittee to this City to investigate the alleged infraction of the Eight-hour law.

A committee was also appointed to co-operate with the other trades in securing the removal of United States Supervising Architect Mullett.

RECEPTION TO THE PASTOR OF DUANE STREET M. E. CHURCH.

The farewell reception and donation visit to Rev. Mr. Oakley, Pastor of the Duane Street Methodist Episcopal Church, took place last evening at the parsonage, No. 570 Broome street. Under the regulations of the Methodist Episcopal organization the connection of a Pastor with a particular church is limited to three years, and Mr. Oakley's term of office having expired, the circumstance was made the occasion of a farewell demonstration, coupled with the usual yearly donation. The congregation of the Duane Street M. E. Church numbers about 250, and they crowded the reception-rooms of the pastor last evening. The reunion was of a most pleasant character, and the proceedings were attended with feastings and religious exercises. The General Conference of the Church will take place on the 1st of April, and Mr. Oakley's successor will then be appointed.

THE REFORMED EPISCOPALIANS.

About seventy-five of the adherents of the Reformed Episcopal Church gathered last evening at Association Hall for the purpose of social intercourse. Among them were Bishop Cummins, Rev. Mason Gallagher, Rev. Mr. Lecock, Col. Aycargg, James L. Morgan, John A. Dake, J. J. Burnett, E. Rawson, R. L. Andertson, D. A. Woodworth, and Lyman Blair. There were a number of ladies present, and the evening was passed in conversation. Bishop Cummins stated that about fifty families had signified their intention to join the movement.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Saxonia Society gave a masquerade ball at the Dramatic Hall, in Houston street, last night.

Gottlieb L. Brade, a patient in the Ward's Island Lunatic Asylum, hung himself yesterday morning.

We are indebted to Mr. Patten, purser of the steam-ship City of Havana, for the prompt delivery at this office of our Havana mail-package.

The Wartburg Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, celebrated its first anniversary by a festival at the Town Hall, last night.

The Municipal Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the various departments, are to inspect the piers on which work is being done, to-day.

Rev. Charles Kingsley will lecture this evening, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, at Association Hall, on "Westminster Abbey."

Charlick's case stands over till Monday at 3 P. M., owing to the death of Judge Donohue's child, and also absence of Charlick at Commissioner Smith's funeral.

The sale of the collection of oil-paintings recently on exhibition at the Leavitt Art Gallery will take place this evening, at Clinton Hall. The sale is without reserve.

The Junger Maennerchor, a thriving German vocal society, gave its annual bal masque at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, last night, which attracted a large assemblage.

Rev. Wm. R. Alger, Boston, Mass., will deliver a lecture on "Steps Toward Religious Emancipation in Christendom," at the New-York Liberal Club, Plimpton Buildings, this evening.

The annual Purim reception of the lady managers of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, No. 822 Lexington avenue, will take place next Sunday and Monday, from 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.

The Potter's Field Investigation Committee will present their report at the next meeting of the Board of Aldermen. The reforms suggested by the committee have already appeared in THE TIMES.

Coroner Woltman yesterday gave Capt. Irving a commitment for Detective Leahy, who accidentally shot Michael McNamara in Twenty-ninth street. The inquest will be held on Saturday; at 11 o'clock.

Company C, of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, Capt. Zuschlag, gave a military and masked ball at the Harmonie Rooms, in Essex street, last night, which was well patronized by the members and officers of the regiment.

Coroner Eickhoff yesterday began an inquest in the case of Michael Gillespie, who was stabbed and killed during a drunken row in the saloon No. 62 Mulberry street, on the morning of the 7th inst., by John Gillen, who is in custody.

The German Property-owners' Association of the Tenth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth Wards held a meeting in Avenue A last night, when arrangements were completed for a ball to be given in aid of the charitable fund established by the society.

A meeting of prominent citizens of the Eighth Senatorial District was held last evening at the Real Estate Exchange of Francis Crawford, corner of Fifty-seventh street and Third avenue, for the purpose of forming themselves into an association to be known as "The Citizens' Rapid Transit Association of the Eighth Senatorial District."

A regular meeting of the Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening in the church in Fiftieth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, Mr. Joel W. Mason presiding. Over twenty new members were elected, and a large number who were proposed were referred to the Committee on Membership.

The newsboys have a theatre in Baxter street. It is called the "Grand Duke's Theatre." Last week they performed for charity sake, and got together $56 for the poor. This attracted the attention of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, to which all fees for theatrical licenses go, and they demanded the license fee of $500 from the boys.

Farragut Post, No. 75, G. A. R., has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Richard H. Greene, Commander; Joseph H. Meredith, S. V. C.; George Snooks, J. V. C.; J. J. Humphreys, C.; James Loomis, Q. M.; Thomas Liddell, O. D.; Frank M. Kenna, A. G.; Henry C. Haslett, S. M.; Charles E. Langdon, Q. M. S.

The New-York City Schuetzen Corps, a new organization of German riflemen, held a meeting at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night, when a number of new members were enrolled. The company was formed by members of the old New-York Schuetzencorps, which was lately dissolved on account of a dispute among the members, which could not be settled in any other way.

The following are the officers of the American Microscopical Society of New-York elected for this year: John B. Rich, M. D., President; O. G. Mason, First Vice President; Wm. H. Atkinson, M. D., Second Vice President; John Frey, Third Vice President; D. H. Goodwillie, M. D., Corresponding Secretary; J. B. Wintringham, Recording Secretary; Prof. T. d'Oremieulx, Treasurer; Samuel Jackson, Curator; S. G. Perry, M. D., Librarian.

Walter T. Furlong, for many years an Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department, and more recently Chief of the Bureau of Combustibles, died yesterday morning, at his residence, No. 42 North Moore street. His disease was consumption, which he contracted in the discharge of his duty. He was universally esteemed and beloved by his associates, and his demise will be regretted by a large circle of friends. He will be buried on Sunday.

The Polytechnic Association of the American Institute, Prof. S. D. Tillman presiding, held a meeting last night, when a variety of scientific topics were discussed. Mr. S. D. Nolan explained his method of constructing a railroad for quick transit, to occupy but ten feet in width, there being two tracks, one over the other, sustained by iron pillars. This railroad, he explained, could be constructed for $25,000 per mile, and be completed at the rate of one mile per month.

A meeting of the Medico-Legal Society was held last evening at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Fourth avenue, corner of Twenty-third street. In the absence of the President Dr. J. C. Peters took the chair. The Secretary announced that the annual dinner would take place at Delmonico's on March 12. About eighteen new members were admitted. Mr. Horace Barnard read a paper entitled "Experts as Witnesses," illustrating his remarks by quotations from many celebrated trials.

BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn is to have eleven mounted policemen.

The "Baby Department" of the nursery at the Almshouse is about to be enlarged.

There were 226 deaths in the City for the week ending Wednesday, the 25th inst.

Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D., Rector of St. Ignatius' Church, New-York, will preach this evening, at St. Paul's Church, E. D., Rev. Newland Maquard, Rector.

Cornelius Tracy was arrested yesterday by Marshal Harlow and held in $2,000 on a charge of disposing of his property after he had been declared a bankrupt.

Judge Tappen heard counsel yesterday on the application to continue the injunction restraining the Sheriff from selling the property of the Long Island Club, and reserved his decision.

Edward Brady, the owner of the schooner Stephen Hamilton, seized by Marshal Harlow during his recent raid on Barren Island, was arrested yesterday and taken before Commissioner Winslow on a charge of transporting on his vessel empty barrels with the stamps and brands on, and concealing them, contrary to section 36, act of July 20, 1868. Brady was released on $2,500 bail, to appear for examination.

LONG ISLAND.

John Kruper, residing on Washington street, Flushing, yesterday morning went to the bed of his little child to kiss it before going to work. The child, about ten days old, was apparently asleep, and he took it up to awaken it, when he discovered that it was dead. The bursting of a blood vessel was the cause.

The 400 quail purchased by the Flushing Sportsmen's Club a few week's ago were released over a month since. It is believed by some of the members of the club that there are not 100 of the birds now alive. Many of them died from want of proper care on their way from the South, and others have died since their release. This attempt, therefore, is regarded as rather a failure, although the club propose to try it again next Winter.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The total loss sustained by the recent fire at Sing Sing is stated to be $115,000. The Westchester County Insurance Company settled the claims against them for less than $5,500.

It is reported that there are several cases of small-pox in the Town of Westchester. The Town Board of Health have taken the necessary precaution to stop the disease from spreading.

A bill has been sent to the Legislature to create a police force for the Town of Westchester, and the Tax-payers' Society object to the Town Board being the Commissioners, and desire to have the Commissioners appointed by the County Judge.

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a small frame building on Main street, Port Chester, owned by the Thomas Bent estate, and occupied as a millinery store by Miss O'Brian. The building and its entire contents were destroyed. The amount of loss sustained not learned.

A suit has been commenced against the Town of Westchester for money due on town bonds and interest thereon. In consequence of a deficiency in the accounts of the late Supervisor no answer was put, inasmuch as there was no funds on hand. It is therefore presumed that judgment will be rendered against the town.

The Democracy of Westchester are understood to have made up their slate for town officers ready for the approaching Spring election. For Supervisor, Hugh Lanny; Receiver of Taxes, Peter Briggs; Commissioner of Highways, Talman P. Hyde; Assessor, Benjamin Ferris; Justice of the Peace, Wm. H. Arnour.

STATEN ISLAND.

The musical entertainment given in the Kingsley M. E. Church, in Stapleton, on Monday evening, will be repeated this evening. The net receipts of Monday evening amounted to $300.

Mr. Henry Carter, organist of St. Paul's Memorial Church at Tompkinsville, has resigned his position in order to accept a similar one with the Young Men's Christian Association of New-York. Mr. A. H. Messiter, choir master of Trinity Church, New-York, and formerly trainer of boy choristers at St. Paul's, will succeed Mr. Carter.

NEW-JERSEY.

A subscription has been started at Ramseys, Bergen County, for the establishment of a free library in the town.

The residence of Joseph A. Schmidt, No. 244 Jersey avenue, Jersey City, was entered by sneak-thieves, Wednesday, and robbed of $200 worth of jewelry.

The trial of the Greenville Street Commissioners for alleged fraud and malfeasance in office will commence in the Hudson County Court this morning.

The Presbyterian congregation at Parsipanny are making arrangements to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the installation of their first minister.

An old man named James Blake fell from a ladder, yesterday morning, in front of No. 80 Montgomery street, Jersey City, and sustained probably fatal injuries.

Yesterday morning a coal train on the New-Jersey Central Railroad ran off the track at Dick's Switch, Bayonne, causing some delay to travel. Seven cars were wrecked.

Complaint was yesterday made against the Paterson horse car companies for having used the snow-plow in clearing the tracks. The penalty by a city ordinance is $50 for each offense.

Samuel Odell was thrown from his wagon yesterday while driving on the Bergen Point plank-road at Bayonne, and sustained a compound fracture of the arm, and other injuries of a serious nature.

The residence of Henry Ficke, No. 2 Washington terrace, Hoboken, was entered by burglars at an early hour yesterday morning, and robbed of a quantity of jewelry and silver-ware valued at about $300.

The contractor has commenced to lay the tracks of the Watchung Railroad, which runs from Orange to Woodside, and there connects with the Midland Railroad. The road will be completed by April 1.

Justice Loftus, of Paterson, is being sued for $5,000 damages by one James Stansfield, whom he committed to jail illegally, it is said, for a failure to pay the costs of court in a suit to which Stansfield was a party.

At a centennial tea-party in Trenton Wednesday night, the table around which Gen. Washington held his council of war just previous to his retreat to Princeton, was on exhibition. Addresses were delivered by Gov. Parker and Cortlandt Parker, of Newark.

Geo. Onderdonk, claiming to hail from Rockland County, N. Y., was arrested in Hoboken last evening by Officer Hammond, on a charge of stealing a horse and wagon which he had in his possession. The horse was a valuable one, and he could not account for it being in his possession. He was held for examination.

Yesterday morning a large party of prominent railroad officials started from Jersey City on an extended Southern tour in a new palace car, fitted up for the purpose. In the party are A. L. Dennis, President of the New-Jersey Railroad; M. R. Dennis, T. T. Kinney, United States District Attorney; A. Q. Keasby, and their wives.

A large meeting of members of the New-Jersey Bar was held in Trenton Wednesday night to consider the proposed constitutional amendments reorganizing the judiciary of the State. The general opinion seemed to be that a reorganization is greatly needed. No definite action was taken except the appointment of a committee to prepare a report on the subject.

Leonard Richards, a well-known and wealthy resident of Newark, died very suddenly yesterday morning, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. Mr. Richards has resided in Newark for upward of seventy years, and was a very prominent citizen. He took his breakfast as usual yesterday morning, and sitting down in a chair shortly afterward, was seized with an apoplectic fit, in which he died.

At the annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, held in Trenton, Gov. Joel Parker was elected President. A resolution was adopted expressing an earnest interest in the proposed Centennial Exhibition, and regarding it as especially incumbent on the State of New-Jersey, on account of her intimate connection with many of the most important events of the revolutionary period, to do her full share in making it a grand national success.

AN OLD TOWN IN NEW-JERSEY DEVASTATED BY FIRE.

At about noon on Monday flames were discovered on the roof of a dwelling-house in the little village of Balsto, Burlington County, N.J., and they spread with such rapidity that within two hours eighteen dwelling-houses had been reduced to ashes. As soon as an alarm was given the men turned out and battled vigorously with the fire, but unsuccessfully. The contents of most of the buildings were also destroyed. In some instances the furniture was removed to the streets, but before it could be removed to a place of safety it was caught up by the flames and devoured. The loss will not fall short of $80,000. The town is in a barren region, and has no railroad or telegraphic connections. It is, however, one of the oldest in the State, its history dating anterior to the revolution. Fifteen or twenty years ago it was a busy manufacturing town, as it had been for over half a century before. The old iron furnace, whose foundation is still standing, supplied the Revolutionary Army with some part of the powder, shot, and ordnance used by them.

ST. PATRICK'S ALLIANCE VERSUS THE HIBERNIANS.

A delegation from the Brooklyn branch of the Ancient Order of Hibernians called on Superintendent Folk yesterday, for the purpose of acquainting the Police authorities with the route over which they intended to parade on St. Patrick's Day. The route selected by the delegation had, it appears, been already submitted to the Police by Dr. Henderson, who represents, or claims to represent, the St. Patrick's Alliance. The delegation from the Hibernians informed the Superintendent that Henderson did not represent the Irish societies. It was finally determined by the Police authorities to revoke the permission to parade given to Henderson, and to refuse a permit to either of the societies unless they agreed to select different routes. A meeting was called by the Hibernians at Cokeley Hall, in Pacific street, last night, to consider the matter, and after much debate a conference committee of seven was appointed to wait, with a committee of seven from the alliance men, on Gen. Jourdan to-day, for the purpose, if possible, of arriving at some satisfactory arrangement.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following receipts of the Treasury yesterday: From taxes of 1873 and interest, $26,651 09; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $16,279 23; collection of assessments and interest, $3,853 65; market rents and fees, &c., $4,318 50; water rents, $742 40; permits to tap water-pipes, $77; Bureau of Permits, Mayor's Office, $364; licenses, Mayor's Office, $47 50; fees and fines, District Courts, $69; total, $52,402 30.

ANOTHER BLASTING ACCIDENT.

Three laborers—Patrick Murphy, George Smith, and Michael Monaghan—were badly injured by the premature explosion of a blast, at Fifty-eighth street and Sixth avenue, yesterday evening. They were taken to St. Luke's Hospital by the Twenty-second Precinct Police.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,400; market fairly active and firm for shipping grades and stockers; other grades quiet; sales of good to choice Steers at $4 80@$5 60; extra, $5 75@$6; Stockers and Feeders, $3 75@$4 70; shipments, 1,300. Hogs—Receipts, 15,000; market opened dull, but under a decline became moderately active at a range of $4 90@$5 25 for common to fair; $5 40@$6 for good to choice, with a few lots of extra at $6 25; shipments, [illegible]. Sheep active to the extent of the offerings; receipts, 850; prices strong at $4 55@$5 50 for common to choice.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 26.—Cattle opened fairly active, but closed quiet at ½c.@¼c. lower; very best on sale to-day, 5¾c.@7c.; that generally rated first quality, 4⅝c.@5¾c.; medium or good fair quality, 4c.@4⅝c.; receipts, 1,295; sales, 1,031. Hogs in moderate demand and fair supply at 7¼c.@8¼c.; receipts, 3,733. Sheep quiet; receipts, 1,613; sales at 4½c.@7¾c.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship General Barnes, for Savannah.—W. Fleming, Mrs. H. T. Nichols, Miss Annie Wilkins, Miss Hattie Merrill, Miss Nellie Merrill, Mrs. W. H. Marston, Miss Stella Marston, E. W. Merrill, David L. Gluck, Mrs. C. M. Ray and child, Miss Clara Ray, Mrs. Lyman Fish and two children, Mrs. C. G. Everest and child, Rev. A. K. Potter and wife, Miss Kate Enis, J. G. Townsend, Rev. D. E. Maxson, D. B. Rogers, Wm. Topping.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Havana, from Havana.—Mrs. M. Saurel and servant, A. Martinez, John Coles, M. Barreto and brother, J. Zima, Mrs. Terry, Miss Dora Mitchell, Wm. H. Bishop, E. Reinlein, wife and servant, Miss A. Loydecker, A. Heckler, Baron Von Wallhoffen, wife (Mme. Pauline Lucca) and servant, W. F. Rowe, J. Currant, A. Freund, E. Rossi Galli, A. Renforth, Count Nugent, Miss Ilma Di Muraka, J. Lara, J. Fernandez, J. L. Diaz, E. Hidalgo, W. A. Wiechers, John Reichardt, W. Strohn, G. Vizzani and wife, M. Metz, Chas. Goffrie, E. Covenia, Mrs. A. Masucco, Miss Pert, O. Richardson and wife, Mrs. Sarah Learlett and son.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:37 | Sun sets.....5:50 | Moon sets...5:04

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..4:56 | Gov. Island..5:45 | Hell Gate....7:07

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, Feb. 26.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Maas, (Dutch,) Deddes, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Svend, (Dan.,) Hansen, Copenhagen, Funch, Edye & Co.; City of Merida, Timmerman, Havana and Nassau, F. Alexandre & Son; Holsatia, (Ger.,) Barends, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; General Barnes, Cheesman, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Barks Eliza, (Br.,) Chevalier, Tralee, G. F. Bulley; Morning Star, (Br.,) Sisson, St. Jago de Cuba, Wardell & Co.

Brigs G. P. Sherwood, (Br.,) Newcomb, Liverpool, Peter I. Nevius & Son; E. Miller, (Br.,) Pell, Rosario, W. H. T. Hughes; Renshaw, Sylvester, Zaza, R. A. Robertson & Co.; N. Stowers, Sallvage, Jacmel, Walsh, Field & Way.

Schrs. Hattie Weston, Pearsons, Cape Hayti, B. J. Wenberg; E. Rich, Hamilton, Puerto Plata, Dovale & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Havana, Phillips, Havana Feb. 21, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Carondelet, McCreery, New-Orleans Feb. 19, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Richmond, Lawrence, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Vindicator, Martin, Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Bark Royal Harrie, (of St. John, N. B.,) Wines, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Bark Canaan, (of London,) Manson, Manila 110 ds., with sugar to John D. Wood—vessel to master.

Schr. Chas. C. Warren, (of Gloucester,) Smith, Fortune Bay 13 ds., with frozen herring to master.

Brig Emily T. Sheldon, (of Philadelphia,) Sheldon, Providence, in ballast to master; will load for Havana.

Schr. Tunis Depew, Baker, Salem.
Schr. John Metter, Parker, New-Bedford.
Schr. M. M. Merriman, Bain, Somerset.
Schr. Salmon Washburn, Hathaway, Somerset.
Schr. Julia Tate, Tate, Bridgeport.
Schr. Almira Woolley, Parker, Newport.
Schr. Atlantic, Baxter, New-Haven.
Schr. W. W. Brainard, Fitch, Fall River.
Schr. Emeline, Stanwood, Fall River.
Schr. Pantha, Hill, Somerset.
Schr. Mary Standish, Rich, Clark Island, for Baltimore.
Schr. Angler, Besse, Wareham.
WIND—Sundown, moderate, W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Holsatia, for Hamburg; Russia, for Liverpool; Olympia, for Glasgow; City of Merida, for Havana; General Barnes, for Savannah; Metropolis, for Wilmington; Isaac Bell, for Richmond; Svend, for Antwerp; barks Nomad, for Cadiz; Matilda Hilyard, for Havre; Agostina S., for Rotterdam; Lizzie, for Matanzas; brigs Adonis, for Trieste; Stephen Bishop, for Leghorn; Elizabeth Winslow, for Cardenas; schrs. Martha Welsh, for Galveston; Hattie Western, for Port-au-Prince.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 26.—Arr. steamers W. Kennedy, from Providence; Mediator and F. W. Brune, from New-York, and Henry L. Gaw, from Philadelphia.

Cld. steamers D. J. Foley, for Wilmington, N. C.; Wm. Crane, for Boston, and Martha Stevens, for New-York.

Sld. barks Maniton and Ellen Stevens, and brig Bogota, for the West Indies.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 26.—Arr. schrs. Lilly, from New-York; David Currie, from Musquito, for Boston, (lost deck load, &c.)

Sld. steamer South Carolina, for New-York; schr. A. R. Bentley, for Jacksonville.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 26.—Sld. brig Pepita, for New-York, and schrs. Chimo, for St. Thomas; Sparkling Foam, for Demerara; Clara Smith, for Matanzas, and Ida C. Bullard, for City Point.

Passed out, schr. Peerless, for the West Indies.

GALVESTON, Feb. 26.—Outside, bark Annie Mark, from Liverpool.

Cld. schr. Adeline Elwood, for Boston.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 26.—Cld. steamer City of Galveston, for New-York; ship Mangalore, for Liverpool; barks Truce, for Liverpool, and Rosina, for Malaga; brig Shepherdess, for London, and schr. E. J. Morrison, for Boston.

Arr. at the Passes, steamer Vanguard, from Liverpool; ships Norseman, from St. Johns, and Byerson, from Antwerp; barks Fylgia and Charlie Hickman, from Liverpool; brig Jane Goodyear, from Rio Janeiro, and schr. Geo. H. Miller, from Providence.

Sld. steamer Mississippi, for Liverpool; ship Trenton; barks Dunrobin Castle, Galathea, Avondale, Halcyon, Harvest Home, Richmond, Castor, Fannie, Prudhoe; brig H. M. Rowley, and schr. General Prim.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 26.—Arr. steam-ship Seminole, from Boston.

Sld. steam-ships H. Livingston, for New-York; Somerset, for Providence.

Cld. ship Friga, for Mobile; bark Forest Queen, for Daboy; schrs. Frank Lucas, for Savannah; B. T. Crocker, for Port Antonio; E. S. Gildersleeve, for New-York.

Also arr. ship Hooding, from London; bark C. E. Jayne, from Havre, (ordered to Philadelphia.)

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Sld. for the United States, Resolve, Ragnar, Prussia, Neue Wabena, Mignon, Industria, La Gloire, King Philip, Cigana, MacGilvery, Maury, Rachela, Margret Evans.

Arr. out from the United States on the 24th inst., Brunnow, Mira, Mozart, Medusa, Zephyr, Sophia Gowbitz.

Arr. out from the United States on the 25th inst., Emma Zublke, Unto, Clara and Agnes, Kemp, Brodrene, Rajah of Sarawak, Ellen Austin, and Regulator.

Also arr. out from the United States, Esperanza, Nueva Casimira, Gabrielle, Gulilo, Maria, Julio, Clotilde, Arrogante, Emilio, Joven Rosalie, Portelles, Vilassar, Amable, Antonio, Rosa y Carman, Joven Enrique, Esta Genoba, Sokrates, Alaska, and William McKean.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Brilliant has been lost, with all on board, near Harwich. [This is probably the bark Brilliant which arrived at Queenstown Feb. 20, from Philadelphia.]

The bark Paulina, from New-Orleans for Bremen, has put into Falmouth with loss of rudder.

MOVILLE, Feb. 26.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Australia, Capt. McKay, from New-York Feb. 14, for Glasgow, touched here to-day.

ANTWERP, Feb. 26.—Arr. steam-ship C. F. Funch, Knudsen, New-York.

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